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BEAVER ARGUS.

M. Weyand, Editor & Proprietor

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☞ Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

For the Argus.

OUR BAND.

BY LYDIA M. RENO.

As Catholic maidens who take the veil
In time of their sorest need,
Number the beads of their rosary,
With a prayer for every bead,
So raising my eyes to the throne of Heaven,
I murmur each name of the precious seven.

Friends, *dear* friends, none must turn aside
From their promise of loyalty
Ten years from to day at the homestead old
Shall the place of our meeting be
When ye count the beads if there are but seven,
Then say low prayers for *six* rest in Heaven

Who shall drink most from life's cup of joy?
Who shall have most of woe?
Over whose head shall the grass wave first?
Father *thou* only canst know,
Seven we are, may we *still be seven* [Heaven
When the names are called from the Book of

Rochester, Pa., Dec. 8th, 1857.

THE OLD MAN ELOQUENT.

On the opening of the Twenty-sixth Congress, in December, 1839, in consequence of a two-fold delegation from New Jersey, the House was unable for some time to complete its organization, and presented to the country and the world the perilous and discreditable aspect of the people unable to form themselves into a constitutional body. On first assembling, the House has no officers, and the Clerk of the preceding congress acts, by usage, as Chairman of the body till a Speaker is chosen. On this occasion, on reaching the State of New Jersey, the acting Clerk declined to proceed in calling the roll, and refused to entertain any of the motions which were made for the purpose of extricating the House from its embarrassment. Many of the most judicious members had addressed the House in vain, and there was nothing but confusion and disorder in prospect.

The fourth day opened, and still confusion and disorder were triumphant. But the hour of disenthralment was at hand, and a scene was presented which sent the mind back to the days when Cromwell uttered the exclamation, "Sir Harry Vane! Woe unto you, Sir Harry Vane!" and in an instant dispersed the famous Rump Parliament.

Mr. Adams, from the opening of this scene of confusion and anarchy, had maintained a profound silence. He appeared to be engaged most of the time in writing:—To a common observer, he seemed to be reckless of everything around him; but nothing, not the slightest incident, escaped him. The fourth day of the struggle had now commenced; Mr. Hugh H. Garland, the Clerk, was directed to call the roll again.

He commenced with Maine, as was usual these days, and was proceeding toward Massachusetts. I turned, and saw that Mr. Adams was ready to get the floor at the earliest moment possible. His keen eye was riveted on the Clerk; his hands clasped the front edge of his desk, where he always placed them to assist himself in rising. He looked, in the language of Ottway, like the

"——Fowler, eager for his prey"

"New Jersey!" ejaculated Mr. Hugh H. Garland, "and the Clerk has to repeat that"——

Mr. Adams sprang to the floor! 'I rise to interrupt the Clerk,' was his first ejaculation.

Silence—silence!" resounded through the hall. 'Hear him—hear him!' 'Hear what he has to say!' 'Hear John Quincy Adams!' were the unanimous ejaculations on all sides.

In an instant, the most profound silence reigned throughout the Hall—you might have heard a leaf of paper fall in any part of it—and every eye was riveted on the venerable Nestor of Massachusetts, the purest of Statesmen and the noblest of men! He paused for a moment; and, having given Mr. Garland

"——A withering look"

he proceeded to address the multitude.

'It was not my intention, said he to take any part in these extraordinary proceedings. I had hoped that this House would succeed in organizing itself—that a Speaker and Clerk would be elected—and that the ordinary business of legislation would be progressed in. This is not the time or place to discuss the merits of the conflicting claimants for seats from New Jersey; that subject belongs to the House of Representatives, which, by the Constitution, is made the ultimate arbiter of the qualifications of its members. But, what a spectacle we here present! We degrade and disgrace ourselves; we degrade and disgrace our constituents and the country. We do not and cannot organize; and why? Because the Clerk of this House—the mere Clerk whom we create, whom we employ, and whose existence depends upon our will—usurps the throne, and sets us (the Representatives, the vicegerents of the whole American people) at defiance, and holds us in contempt! And what is this Clerk of yours? Is he to suspend, by his mere negative, the functions of Government, and put an end to this Congress? He refuses to call the roll! It is in your power to compel him to call it, if he will not do it voluntarily.'

[Here he was interrupted by a member, who said that he was authorized to say that compulsion could not reach the Clerk, who vowed he would resign rather than call the State of New Jersey.]

'Well, sir, let him resign, (continued Mr. Adams,) and we may possibly discover some way by which we may get along without the aid of his all-powerful talent, learning, and genius. If we cannot organize in any other way—if this Clerk of yours will not consent to our discharging the trusts confided to us by our constituents—then let us imitate the example of the Virginia House of Burgesses, which, when the Colonial Governor (Dinwiddie) ordered it to disperse, refused to obey the imperious and insulting mandate, and like men'——

The multitude could not contain or repress their enthusiasm any longer, but saluted the eloquent and indignant speaker, and interrupted him with loud and deafening cheers, which seemed to shake the Capitol to its centre. The very genii of applause and enthusiasm seemed to float in the atmosphere of the Hall, and every heart expanded with an indescribable feeling of pride and exultation. The turmoil, the darkness, the very chaos of anarchy, which had for three days pervaded the American Congress, were dispelled by the magic, the talismanic influence of a single man, and once more the wheels of Government were set in motion.

Having by this powerful appeal brought the yet unorganized assembly to a perception of its hazardous position, he submitted a motion requiring the acting Clerk to proceed to call the roll.

This and similar motions had already been made by other members. The difficulty was that the Clerk declined to entertain them. Accordingly, Mr. Adams was immediately interrupted by a burst of voices, demanding, 'How shall the question be put?' 'Who will put the question?' The voice of Mr. Adams was heard above the tumult, 'I intend to put the question myself!' That word brought order out of chaos. There was the master mind.

As soon as the multitude had recovered itself, and the excitement of irrepressible enthusiasm had abated, Mr. Richard Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina, leaped upon one of the desks, waved his hand, and exclaimed—

'I move that the Hon. John Quincy Adams take the chair of the Speaker of this House, and officiate as presiding officer, till the House be organized by the election of its constitutional officers. As many as are agreed to this will say *aye*'——

He had not an opportunity to finish the sentence—those opposed will say *no*—for the universal, deafening, thundering *aye* responded the nomination.

Hereupon it was moved and ordered that Lewis Williams, of North Carolina, and Richard Barnwell Rhett, conduct John Q. Adams to the chair.

Well did Mr. Wise, of Virginia, say: 'Sir, I regard it as the proudest hour of your life; and if, when you shall be gathered to your fathers, I were asked to select the words which in my opinion are best calculated to give at once the character of a man, I would inscribe on your tomb this sentence: 'I intend to put the question myself.'

What Family Government is.

It ir not to watch children with suspicious eye, to frown at the merry outbursts of innocent hilarity, to suppress their joyous laughter, and to mould them into melancholy little models of Octogenerian gravity.

And when they have been in fault, it is not simply to punish them on account of the personal injury that you have chanced to suffer in consequence, unattended by inconvenience to yourself, passes without rebuke.

Nor is it to overwhelm the little culprit with angry words, to stun him with a deafened noise, to call him by hard names, which do not express his misdeeds, to load him with epithets which would be extravagant, if applied to a fault of tenfold enormity; or to declare with passionate vehemence, that he is the worst child in the world and destined for the gallows.

But it is to watch anxiously for the first risings of sin, and to repress them; to contract the earliest workings of selfishness; to repress the first beginnings of rebellion against rightful authority; to teach an implicit and unquestioning and cheerful obedience to the will of the parent, as the best preparation for a future allegiance to the requirements of the civil magistrate, and the laws of the great Ruler and Father in Heaven.

It is to punish a fault because it is a fault; because it is sinful and contrary, to the commands of God, without reference to whether it may or may not have been productive of immediate injury to the parent or others

It is to reprove with calmness and composure, and not with angry irritation; in a few words, fifty chosen, and not with a torrent of abuse, to punish as often as you threaten, and threaten only when you intend and can remember to perform; to say what you mean, and infallibly do as you say.

It is to govern your family as in the sight of Him who gave you authority, who will reward your strict fidelity with such blessings as He bestowed on Abraham, or punish your criminal neglect with such curses as he visited on Eli.—*Religous Herald.*

☞ At an examination of the College Surgeons, a candidate was asked by Abernethy—

'What would you do, if a man was blown up with powder?'

'Wait until he came down,' he coolly replied.

'True,' replied Abernethy; 'and suppose I should kick you for such an impertinent reply, what muscles would I put in motion?'

'The flexors and extensors of my arm, for I would knock you down immediately.'

He received a diploma.

THE WANDERING JEW.

This legend is the foundation of Croly's Salathiel, and we know not of how many other romances. Dr. J. O. Noyes has recently brought out a volume entitled, "The Border land of the Christian and the Turk," in which he gives, *professedly*, the literal version as it exists among the Musselmen:

"A wild and terrible legend is that of the middle ages, which personified the Jewish nation by the traits of the Wandering Jew. It represents an old man with naked feet, uncovered head, and long white beard, wandering ceaselessly over the earth. His face is pale.—A mark of blood is upon his forehead.—His eyes burn like sapphires beneath their oblique lids. With an eagle like nose and blood-like eyes, squalid and harsh in features, and clad in a coarse woolen gown, he ever pursues, with staff in hand, his interminable journey. Speaking all languages and traversing all lands, knowing not the purposes of God concerning himself, and ever driven onward by a secret impulse, he is transported from place to place with the speed of the wind; and as the long centuries come successively to a close, his old age renews itself with the vigor of youth, in order that he may complete the weary round of ages. The people wonder as he hastens past. Once or twice only has he paused to tell his story. He was of the Jewish nation; Ahasuerus by name, and a shoemaker by trade. Dwelling in Jerusalem, he prosecuted our Savior, and was of those who cried 'Crucify him.' The sentence of death having been pronounced, he ran to his house, before which Jesus was to pass on the way to Calvary.—Taking his child in his arms, he stood at the door with all his family to behold the procession. Our Savior, weighed down by the heavy burden of the Cross, leaned for a moment against the wall; and the Jew, to manifest his zeal, cruelly struck the innocent one, and, pointing to the place of execution, bade him go on. Then Jesus, turning to the unfeeling child of Israel, said:

Thou refusest rest to the Son of God:
I go, for it must needs be;
But for thee there shall be no rest
Or repose until I return.
Go forth on thy journey
Leave thine own; traverse mountains and seas,
Pausing neither in the cities nor the deserts,
Nowhere—not even in the tomb—
As an example to the Universe, and bearing
Everywhere the heavy weight of my curse;
Much shalt thou long for death, thy deliverance,
But shall not die until the day of judgment!"

"He assists at the crucifixion, and then goes forth a mysterious stranger, whose feet shall become familiar with all lands.

"How, age after age, he longs for the sweets of death and the repose of the tomb! But in spite of death he must live on; his dust shall not mingle with that of his ancestors. He drags himself from a gloomy cavern of Mount Carmel, shaking the dust from the beard grown even to his knees. Nine grinning skulls are before him. He seizes and hurls them from the top of the mountain, and they go bounding down from rock to rock. They are the skulls of his parents, of his wife and six small children, all of whom have been able to die; but he cannot. He rushes into the flames of falling Jerusalem, and attempts to bury himself beneath the crumbling ruins of Rome; but in vain. Flying from cities and men, the wanderer seeks the solitary places of the earth. He climbs the everlasting mountains. Passing beyound the region of verdure and of dashing torrents, his feet tread the seas of amethyst and opal. Above him are only peaks shrouded in mists and eternal snows. The daring eagle soars not so high. There are no sounds save the cracklings of the glaciers. The soul seems almost to touch the heavens above. There surely the Wandering Jew shall rest! No. A pursuing angel unsheaths a sword of flaming fire, and, lo! the wanderer beholds once more the heavens the drama of the Crucifixion. The way from earth to heaven is storied with myraids of celestial beings radiant with light. Before him are all the martyrs, the saints, and sages who have ever lived and died. For a moment he gazes upon the vision, then turns away, chased by the sword of flame and demons of frightful form. Again he wanders over the earth, over with five pieces of copper in his pocket, even with the mark of blood upon his forehead. Maddened with the agony of life, he throws himself into the crater of Ætna, but the boiling liquid and sulphurous flames harm him not. The floods of lava vomit him forth, for his hour is not yet come. Embarking upon the sea the wind raises its surface into mountain waves—the vessel divides; and all perish save the Wandering Jew. Too light to sink in the ocean, its waves cast him upon the hated shore. He plunges into a hundred bloody conflicts without sword or shield. All in vain. The leaden balls rain harmlessly upon him; battle-axes and cimeters glance from his charmed body.—Where mounted squadrons fight with the fury of demons he casts himself under the feet of the horsemen, and is unharmed, so riveted are his soul and body together. He says to Nero, 'Thou art drunk with blood.' They invent the most horrible tortures for his punishment, yet injure him not. Leaving, in his vain pursuit of death, the lands that throb with life and industry, the Wandering Jew threads the solitary jungles of the tropics. He walks in poisoned air. Fierce serpents sport around him, but none venture to harm.

"And thus he wanders,

'Traversing mountains and seas,
Passing neither in the cities nor the deserts;
Nowhere—not even in the tomb'"

FREE STATE DELEGATE CONVENTION AT LAWRENCE.

LAWRENCE, K. T. Dec. 2, 1857.

To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

The largest and most important delegate convention ever held in Kansas, was organized in this place to-day. The entire territory was represented by a full delegation, and matters of momentous importance were discussed by cool, deliberate and determined freemen of Kansas.

The committee on permanent organization reported Gov. C. Robinson president of the convention, and [illegible] Wardell and [illegible] Secretaries. Gov. Robinson took the stand amid shouts of applause and made an eloquent and appropriate opening address. The committee on resolutions presented, through Gen. Lane, their chairman, the following resolutions, which were adopted without a word from any member, either pro or con, by nine unanimous cheers from the entire assemblage. A more determined expression of sentiment I never witnessed than welled up from the souls of that outraged assemblage.

We, the People of Kansas, in delegate convention assembled, at Lawrence, this 2d day of December, 1857, do set forth the following to our fellow citizens and the people of these United States.

Circumstances of an extraordinary character threaten to imperil the peace of this Territory, and to deprive a majority of our people of their rights, as citizens of this republic, to govern the same.

On the 30th of March, 1855, an armed force from Missouri violently took possession of the polls in Kansas, and fraudulently elected a territorial Legislature with sentiments adverse to the opinions of a majority of the people, and enacted laws cruel and oppressive. A Legislature, composed in part, of persons elected as above, and of other persons elected in October, 1856, in like violent and fraudulent manner, and under degrading test oaths enacted by the previous body, passed an act for the creation of a constitutional convention under a partial partisan registration and apportionment, and in the election of members to said constitutional convention, the law providing for the same was never complied with in many important and essential particulars, especially in making a complete census of the people and registry of the voters of the territory, fifteen entire counties being totally disfranchised, and many voters in the other counties left off. The convention that assembled in Lecompton in September last thus called, have proceeded to frame a constitution for the state of Kansas, in defiance of the fact that they, by their own record, represented a small minority of the people of this territory, that their proceedings were protested against by the people on the ground of illegality and unfairness, and that the presence of a portion of the United States army was necessary to protect them during their sittings against the indignation of an outraged people.

In the face of these facts they refuse to submit the instrument they have thus framed to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection. They provide for a swindle, styled by them an election, in which neither the constitution, nor any material part thereof, can be elected or rejected. They have pending this action, provided for a state election on the first Monday of January next, under said instrument, and under the authority of a usurping regency, unknown to constitutional authority, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, the design of the same being to rob from the people of Kansas their rights, as rescued thro' the ballot-box in October last, and destroy the only legitimate territorial Legislative body ever in Kansas. This dangerous assumption of power calls for a prompt and efficient remedy from the people, the only legitimate source of power; therefore,

Resolved, That, we utterly repudiate said constitution, framed at Lecompton, that it is an instrument hostile to the popular will, and appealing to the God of Justice and humanity for the rectitude of our intentions, we do solemnly enter into a league and covenant with each other, that we shall *never*, under any circumstance, permit the said constitution, so framed, and NOT SUBMITTED, to be the organic law for the State of Kansas, but do pledge our lives, our fortunes and sacred honors in ceaseless hostility to the same.

Resolved, That, we denounce the so-called election of December 21st, as a swindle, and the election of January 4th, 1858, as a crime and misdemeanor against the peace of this territory, and the will of the majority.

Resolved, That the Legislature elected in this territory on the 5th day of October 1857 is the only legitimate law making body that has ever been elected for the territory of Kansas, and that its functions shall not be suspended by any constitution or state government until a fair and impartial vote shall be had on the same.

Resolved, That this delegate convention do hereby re-endorse the constitution known as the Topeka constitution, and do declare it to represent the wishes of the majority of the peple of Kansas, to-day and that when it shall have again received the popular sanction, under authority of the only legitimate territorial Legislature ever convened in Kansas territory, recognized by the authority of the United States, that we shall maintain it against all opposition

Resolved, That looking chiefly to the above end, we respectfully memoralize the territorial Legislature, about to convene in extra session on the 7th inst., to frame a fair and impartial election law, and that they, under it, do submit the two constitutions—the people's constitution framed at Topeka, and the constitution framed at Lecompton—to a vote of the people of this territory, and that the said Legislature provide that the constitution which shall receive a majority of all the legal votes shall become the fundamental law for the State of Kansas.

Napoleon and the Bible.

How true it is that adversity is often found to be the most potent remedy for the disease of the soul!

However the opinion of men may differ as to the conversation of the great Napoleon to a "living faith" in the Savior of man the following well antheticated incident of his closing life, in dreary exile, furnish a profitable theme for the contemplation of all. That the thoughts of this mighty hero of a hundred well fought fields were first directed to the study of the Bible, during his banishment in St. Helena, can hardly be doubted.

Soon after his banishment to the dreary isle, an eminent Christian of England, the Rev. Dr. David Bogue, impressed with the belief that the religion of Christ could afford the most effective solace to his adversity, sent to the prisoner a copy of his Essay on the Divine Authority of the New Testament.

Napoleon read it; and the effect was strikingly evinced in the course of conversation held between the Emperor and his friend, General Bertrand, accompanied him to his exile. Bertrand, perceived that the divinity of Christ was fast gaining access to the mind of Napoleon, and being himself an infidel, addressed him in these words.

"I can not conceive, sire, how a great man like you can believe that the Supreme Being ever exhibited himself to men under a human form, with a body, a face, mouth and eyes.

Let Jesus be whatever you please—the highest intelligence, the purest heart, most profound legislator, and in all respects the most singular being who has ever existed. I grant it. Still he was simply a man who taught his disciples, and deluded credulous people, as did Orpheus, Confucius, and Brahma.

"Jesus caused himself to be adorned, because his predecessors, Isis and Oriris, Jupiter, Juno, had proudly made themselves objects of worship. The ascendency of Jesus over his time was like the ascendency of the gods and heroes of fable. If Jesus has impassioned and attached to his chariot the multitude—if he has revolutionized the world—I see in that only the power of genius, and the action of a commanding spirit, which vanquishes the world, as so many conquerors have done—Alexander, Ceasar, you, Sire, and Mohammed, with the sword."

To this appeal of Bertrand, Napoleon replied in a strain of eloquence every syllable of which burned with the power of truth in vindication of the position he had taken. In the course of that reply he said.

"I know *men*, and I tell you that Jesus Christ is not a man. Superficial minds see a resemblance between Christ and the founders of empires and the gods of other religions. That resemblance does not exist. There is between Christianity and whatever other religion the distance of infinity. No! I summon entire Olympus to my tribunal. I judge the gods, but am very far from prostrating myself before their vain images. The gods, the legislators of India, and of China, of Rome and of Athens, have nothing which can overawe me.

"It is not so with Christ. Every thing in him astonishes me. His spirit overawes me, and his will confounds me. His birth and the history of his life; the profoundity of his doctrine, which grapples the mightiest difficulties; (showing that he is no superficial student,) and which is of those difficulties the most admirable solution; his gospel, his apparition, his empire his march across the ages and the realms—everything is, for me, a prodigy, a mystery insoluble, which plunges me into a reverie, from which I cannot escape—a mystery which I can neither deny nor explain. Here I see nothing human.

'You speak of Caesar, of Alexander, of their conquests, and of the enthusiasm which they enkindled in the hearts of their soldiers. But can you conceive of a dead man making conquests, with an army faithful, and entirely devoted to his memory? My armies have forgotten me, even while living, as the Carthaginian army forgot Hannibal. Such is our power!—A single battle lost crushesus, and adversity scatters our friends.

"Can you conceive of Caesar as the emperor of the Roman Senate, and from the depths of his mausoleum governing the empire? Such is the history of the invasion and conquest of the world of Christianity. Nations pass away, thrones crumble, but the church remains. What is, then, the power which has protected this church thus assailed by the furious billows of rage and the hostility of ages? Whose is the arm which, for eighteen hundred years, has protected the church from so many storms which have threatened to engulf it? Alexander, Caesar, Charlemange, and myself, founded empires. But upon what did we rest the creations of our genius? Upon force. Jesus Christ alone founded his empire upon love, and at this hour millions of men would die for him."

May we not exclaim in view of the above, how trifling and unworthy of consideration are the blasphemous emanations of lesser minds against the truth of religion, when it requires an honest examination of the subject to wrest such confessions from a mind as great as Napoleon's!—*Phil Press.*

☞ 'Sir, I am a phrenologist. Would you like to have me examine the heads of your children? I will do it cheap.' Well said the farmer pausing between two strokes I rather guess they don't need it. The old women combs 'em with a fine tooth comb once a week!

☞ How does a pitcher of water differ, from a man throwing his wife over a bridge. One is water in the pitcher, and the other is pitcher in the water.

COUNTRY GIRLS.

Mrs. Victoria Fuller, in the Ohio Cultivator, in a sisterly way, thus talks to country girls:

The farmers' daughters are soon to be the life, as well as the pride of the country; a glorious race of woman which no other land can show. I seek not to flatter them; for before they can become this they will have to make earnest efforts of one or two kinds. There are some who depreciate their condition, and some who have a false pride in it, because they demand more consideration than they merit. A want of intelligence upon all subjects, and of refined [illegible] is to be found in the country [illegible] a town bred girl, in the page of books and newspapers.

Many girls are discouraged because they cannot be sent away from home to boarding schools; but men of superior minds and knowledge of the world would rather have for wives women well and properly educated at home. And this education can be had wherever the desire is not wanting. A taste for reading does wonders, and an earnest taste for knowledge is almost certain to obtain a sweet draught of the Pierian spring." There is a farmer's daughter in this very room, in which I am writing, a beautiful, refined and intellectual woman, in whose girlhood books were not as plentiful as now, and who gained her fine education under circumstances which would have discouraged any one but one who had as true a love of study.

I will state why I think the country girls are yet to prove the hope of the country. The women of towns and cities are becoming so universally extravagant, foolish and fashionable, that men are almost in despair of obtaining wives who are not invalids, and providing them with what they demand after they have married them.—Unless the young man has the fortune (good or bad) to be the inheritor of wealth, he must spend the best bloom of his youth to acquire enough to "start upon," as people are expected to begin now-a days. Many even in high places would go to the country for their choice if they met their equal in refinement and intelligence. Women are preparing to take a noble stand in history, and they cannot do it in ignorance.

Town girls have the advantage of more highly polished manners and greater accomplishments; but country girls have infinitely more to recommend them as rivals of their fair city sisters. They have more truth, household knowledge and economy, health and consequently beauty, simplicity, affection and freeness of impulse and thought. When they have cultivated minds there are more chances in their favor for good sense and real ability, because so much is not demanded by the frivolities of society. The added lustre of foreign accomplishments could easily be caught by such a mind from a very little contact with the music.

I would not speak as though our farmers' daughters were deficient in education. Many brilliant scholars and talented women may be found among them; in New England this is especially so; but I would seek to awake the ambition of all to become that admired and favored class which they ought to be, if they will but unite refined culture with their excellent graces.

A sweet country house, with roses and honey-suckles trained to climb over it, with good taste, beauty and intelligence within, toil enough to insure health, and leisure to court acquaintance with books and flowers, and the loveliness of nature, with peace, plenty and love, is surely one of the paradises which Heaven has left for the attainment of man.

A CANDID DEACON.

Deacon M. was an honest old codger, a kind, obliging neighbor, and a good Churchgoing Christian, believing in the Presbyterian creed to the fullest extent; but alackaday! this Pillar of the Church was at times a little 'shaky'—in fact, the Deacon would occasionally get exceedingly 'mellow;' and almost every Sunday at dinner he would indulge in his favorite cider-brandy to such an extent that it was with some difficulty he reached his pew, which was in the broad aisle, near the pulpit, and between the Minister's and village 'squire's. One Sunday morning, the Parson told his flock that he should preach a sermon to them in the afternoon, touching many glaring sins that he had grieved to see [illegible] among them; and that he hoped that they would listen attentively, and not flinch if he should happen to be severe. The afternoon came, and the house was full; everybody turned out to hear their neighbors 'dressed down' by the minister, who, after well opening his sermon, commenced upon the transgressors in a loud voice, with the question, 'Where is the drunkard?' A solemn pause succeeded this inquiry; when up rose Deacon M., with a face radiant from copious draughts of his favorite drink at his noontide meal, and steadying himself as well as he could by the pew-rail, looked up at the Parson, and replied in a piping and tremulous voice, 'Here I am.' Of course, a consternation amongst the congregation was the result of the honest Deacon's response; however, the Parson went on with his remarks as he had written them, commenting severely upon the drunkard, and winding up by warning him to forsake at once such evil habits, if he would seek salvation and flee the coming wrath. The Deacon then made a bow, and seated himself again. 'And now,' out spoke the preacher man in his loudest tones, 'Where is the hypocrite?' A pause—but no one responded. Eyes were turned upon this and that man; but the most glances seemed to be directed to the 'squire's pew, and indeed the Parson seemed to squint hard in that direction. The Deacon saw where the shaft was levelled, or where it should be aimed; and rising once more, leaned over his pew-rail, to the 'squire, whom he tapped on the shoulder, and thus addressed: 'come, 'squire, why don't you get up; I did, when he called on me.'—[Boston Post.

FROM UTAH.

By the way of California we have some interesting news from the Mormons at the Salt Lake. A letter from the City of that name, published in a California paper, contains the following item:

"There are a great many of the brethren out upon the road, somewhere about Fort Bridger. The United States troops are at Ham's Fork within one and a half day's journey of them, and seven days from here. There are companies going out from here every day. The company I belong to has not been called upon yet, but I expect it [illegible] there will be no troop come into these valleys while there is a possibility of keeping them out, and should they be able to force their way in, we will every man leave his house and improvements in ashes, and take the Mountains. There is somewhere about 3000 soldiers and 700 wagons at Ham's Fork."

Here we have a view of the operations of the Mormons. The whole military force of the settlements has been organized, embodied and disciplined, and reinforcements are constantly sent out to aid those already in the field in harrassing the government troops, destroying trains, etc. In a sermon preached on the 13th of September, Brigham Young said:

"I shall treat every army and every armed company that attempt to come here as a mob. [The congregation responded, Amen] You might as well tell me that you can make hell a powder house, as to tell me that you could let an army in here and have peace, and I intend to tell them and show them this, if they do not keep away. By taking this course you will find that every man and woman feels happy and they say, "all is right and all is well;" and I say that our enemies shall not slip the bow on "old Bright's neck" again.

"I have told you that if this people will love their religion, all will be well; and I have told you that if there is any man or woman that is not willing to destroy anything and everything of their property that would be of use to an enemy if left, I want them to go out of the territory; and I again say so to-day, that when the time comes to burn and lay waste our improvements, if any man undertakes to shield his he shall be sheared down, for judgement will be laid to the line and righteousness to the plummet. Now the faint hearted can go in peace, but should that time come, they must not interfere. Before I will suffer what I have in times gone by, there shall not be one building nor one foot of lumber, nor a stick, nor a tree, nor a particle of grass and hay, that will burn, left in reach of our enemies. I am sworn, if driven to extremity, to utterly lay waste, in the name of Israel's God."

On the succeeding Sunday, September 13th, Brigham Young preached, and said:

"It is a pretty bold stand for this people to take, to say that they will not be controlled by the corrupt administrators of our general government. We will be controlled by the Constitution and laws, but they will not.

"If the troops are now this side of Laramie, remember that the Sweetwater is this side of that place. They must have some place to winter, for they cannot come thro' here this season. We could go out and use them up, and it would not require fifty men to do it. But probably we shall not have occasion to take that course, for we do not want to kill men. They may winter in peace, at some place east of us; but when spring comes they must go back to the States, or at any rate they must leave the mountains.'

We already know, by the acts of the Mormon band in the mountains, that these declarations were not idle. The Mormon chiefs have waged war as well as talked it. The guerilla parties have harrassed our troops very much by cutting off their supplies. A Monsieur Mageau, who has just arrived at St Louis overland; in forty days from Salt Lake City, says he met the government trains blocked up in the snow, the cattle dying and the officers and men gloomy and despondent. He adds that the Mormons were making the most active preparations to repel the troops, and that Young had stated in public council his intention to harrass the army until the latter was in sufficient force to overwhelm him, when he would burn Salt Lake City, and drive the people away.

Our Language.—Dictionary English is something very different not only from common colloquial English, but even from that of ordinary written composition. Instead of about 40,000 words, there is probably no single author in the language from whose works, however voluminous, so many as 10,000 words could be collected. Of the 40,000 words, there are certainly many more than one-half that are only employed, if they are ever employed at all, on the rarest occasions. We should any of us be surprised to find, if we counted them, with how small a number of words we manage to express all that we have to say, either with our lips or even with the pen. Our common literary English probably hardly extends to 10,000 words, our common spoken English hardly to 5000. And the proportion of native or home-grown words is undoubtedly very much higher in both the 5,000 and the 10,000 than it is in the 40,000. Perhaps of the 30,000 words, or thereabouts, standing in the dictionaries, that are very rarely or never used, even in writing, between 20,000 and 25,000 may be of French or Latin extraction. If we assume 22,500 to be so that will leave 5,000 Teutonic words, those that are non-Romian will thus amount to about one-half, Of that half, 4,000 words may be current in spoken language, which will therefore be genuine English for four-fifths of its entire extent. It will consist of 4,000 Gothic and 1,000 Roman words.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Committee of Elections.—Thomas L Harris of Ill., W W Boyce of S C., Isreal Washburn of Me., John W Stevenson of Ky., Ezra Clark of Conn., H M Phillips of Pa., J A Gilmer of N C., L Q C Lamar of Miss., and James Wilson of Indiana.

Of Ways and Means.—J Glancy Jones of Pa., John S Phelps of Mo., N P Banks of Mass., John Letcher of Va., L D Campbell of Ohio, H W Davis of Md., J Kelly of N Y., Wm A Howard of Mich., and J F Dowell of Ala.

Of Claims.—S S Marshall of Ill., M R H Garnett of Va., J R Giddings of Ohio, T G Davidson of Ind., J C Kunkel of Pa., S Moore of Ala., H C Goodwin of N Y., S Arnold of Ct., and H Maynard of Tennessee.

On Commerce.—John Cochrane of N Y., John S Millson of Va., E B Washburne of Ill., W F Miles of S C., E Wade of Ohio, James A Stallworth of Ala., George Fristis of La., James Bandy of Pa., and L B Comins of Mass.

On Public lands.—Williamson R W Cobb of Ala., John McQueen of S C., Henry Bennet of N Y., John G Davis of Ind., David S Walbridge of Mich., Thomas Ruffin of N C., Joshua Hill of Ga., Wm Montgomery of Pa., and J C McKibbin of Cal.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—W H English of Ind., P Powel of Va., J M Wood of Me., C L Scott of Cal., V B Horton of Ohio, T W Davis of Iowa. J Craig of Mo., R Davis of Miss., and J C Atkins of Tenn.

For the District of Columbia.—Wm O Goode of Va., T F Bowie of Md., E Dodd of N Y., H C Burnett of Ky., E J Morris of Pa., A R Wright of Ga., S Dean of Ct., A M Scales of N C., and E Ward of N Y.

On the Judiciary.—C S Houston of Ala., J S Caskie of Va., M W Tappan of N H., Burton Craige of N C., C Billinghurst, of Wis., M Taylor of La., C Ready of Tenn., Henry Chapman of Pa., and H F Clark of N Y.

Committee on Indian Affairs.—A B Greenwood of Ark., C S Scott of Cal., B F Leiter of Ohio, J H Reagan of Texas, S H Woodson of Mo., E S Shorter of Ala., S M Burroughs of N Y., S Colfax of Ind., & W F Russell of N Y.

On Military Affairs.—J A Quitman of Miss., C J Faulkner of Va., H Marshall of Ky., J H Savage of Tenn., Benjamin Stanton of Ohio, M L Bonham of S C., S R Curtis of Iowa George H Pendleton of O., and J Buffinton of Mass.

On Naval Affairs.—T S Bocock of Va., T B Florence of Pa., T Davis of Mass., W Winslow of N C., E Corning of N Y., J Sherman of Ohio, J L Seward of Ga., F H Morse of N Y., and G S Hawkins of Fla.

On Foreign Affairs.—T L Clingman of N C., G W Hopkins of Va., A Burlingame of Mass., J B Clay of Ky., D Ritchie of Pa., W Barksdale of Miss., D E Sickles of N Y., H E Royce of Va., W S Groesbeck of Ohio.

On Territories.—A H Stephens of Ga., W Smith of Va., G A Grow of Pa., L O'B Branch of N C., A P Granger of N Y., J Hughes of Ind., F K Zollicoffer of Tenn., C L Knapp of Mass., and J B Clark of Mo.

On Patents.—J A Stewart of Md., William B Maclay of N Y., Wilson Reilly of Penn., J R Edie of Penn., and W D Brayton of R I.

On Public Buildings and Grounds.—L M Keitt of S C., S O Peyton of Ky., E B Morgan of N Y., L W Hall of Ohio, and S A Purviance of Pa.

On Accounts.—J C Mason of Ky., J Dick of Pa., T Ruffin of N C., J A Searing of N Y., F E Spinner of N Y.

Joint Committee on the Library.—W H Dimmick of Pa., W Winslow of N C., and J U Pettit of Ind.

Joint Committee on Printing—S A Smith of Tenn., O R Singleton of Miss., and M H Nichols of Ohio.

On Revolutionary Claims.—S S Cox of Ohio, George Taylor of N Y., I D Clawson of N J., Aaron H Cragin of N H., J Jackson of Ga., Owen Lovejoy of Ill., J L M Curry of Ala., Henry L Dawes of Mass. and J M Kunkle of Md.

On Public Expenditures—J M Elliot of Kentucky, Henry A Edmundson of Va., J Covode of Pa., Jacob R Wortendyke of N J., J M Parker of N Y., J R Cockerill of Ohio, Wm Kellogg of Illinois, James M Gregg of Ind., and E P Walton of Vermont.

On Private Land Claims—J M Sandidge of La., J C McKibbin of Cal., Aaron Harlan of Ohio, George S Hawkins of Fla., C C Washburne of Wis., Francis P Blair of Mo., R E Fenton of N Y., Charles J Gilman of Maine, and William T Avery of Tenn.

On Manufactures.—William D Bishop of Connecticut, Albert G Watkins of Tenn., P Bliss of Ohio, S Clemmens of Va., N B Ricaud of Md. H M Shaw of N C., and S C Foster of Maine.

Committee on Agriculture—W G Whiteley of Del., L W Hall of Ohio, W B Kelsey of New York, Guy M Bryan of Texas, Justin S Morrill of Vermont, John Huyler of New Jersey Richard Mott of Ohio, J B Foley of Ind., and J S Gillis of Pennsylvania.

On the Militia.—Isreal T Hatch of N Y., A G Watkins of Tenn., A E Roberts of Pa., Thomas F Bowie of Md., Cydnor B Tompkins of Ohio, E A Warren of Ark., Aaron Shaw of Illinois, Albert G Jenkins of Virginia, and Eli Thayer of Massachusett.

On Revolutionary Pensions.—J Hickman of Pa., J A Searing of N Y., R B Hall of Mass., John V Wright of Tenn., J M Parker of N Y., H M Shaw of N C., N Abbott of Me., Sherrard Clemmens of Va., and John F Potter of Wis.

On Invalid Pensions.—J H Jewett of Ky., T B Florence of Pa., G R Robbins of N J., J H Savage of Tenn., C C Chaffee of Mass., J Burns of Ohio, T L Anderson of Mo., O A Morse of N Y., and C Case of Ind.

On Roads and Canals.—G W Jones of Tenn., A G Talbott of Ky., W S Damrell of Mass., M J Crawford of Ga., S G Andrews of N Y., Edward A Warren of Ark. Isaac N Morris of Illinois, John Thompson of New York, and Paul Leidy of Pennsylvania.

On Revisal and Unfinished Business.—W L Dewart of Pa., J Miller of Ohio, De Witt C Leach of Mich., Guy M Bryan of Texas, and Judson W Sherman of New York.

On Mileage.—Robert Smith of Illinois, Ambrose S Murray New York, W E Niblack of Indiana, J Morrison Harris of Maryland and Henry Waldron of Mich.

On Engraving.—Garnett B Adrain of New Jersey, Israel T Hatch of New York and W L Underwood of Kentucky.

On Expenditures in the State Department—Owen Jones of Penn., Jabez L M Curry of Alabama, John A Bingham of Ohio, W T Avery of Tennessee, and Chas. B Hoard of New York.

On Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—William Lawrence of Ohio, Alison White of Pennsylvania, David Kilgore of Ind., Jacob M Kunkel of Maryland, and Lucius J Garthell of Georgia.

On Expenditures in the War Department.—Wilson Reilly of Penn., Clark B Cochrane of New York, Joseph R Cockerill of Ohio, William Stewart of Pennsylvania, and John V Wright of Tennessee.

On Expenditures in the Navy Department.—John B Haskin of New York, Jos. Miller of Ohio, Emory B Potle of New York, Paulus Powell of Virginia, and Reuben Davis of Mississippi.

On Expenditures in the Post Office Department.—Albert G Talbott of Kentucky, John H Reagan of Texas, George W Palmer of New York, Joseph Burns of Ohio, and James B Foley of Indiana.

On Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Allison White of Pennsylvania, Geo. Taylor of New York, Cadwalader C Washburne of Wisconsin, Joseph Miller of Ohio, and Abram B Olin of New York.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.—T G Davidson of Louisiana, and James Pike of New Hampshire.

Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.—William H English of Indiana, Benjamin Stanton of Ohio, and Lucius J Gartrell of Ga.

The Senate Standing Committee.

Washington, Dec, 14. P. M.—The caucus of all parties in the Senate have agreed to constitute the committees as follows:

Foreign Relations.—Messrs Mason, Douglas, Slidell, Polk, Crittenden, Seward, and Pugh.

Finance.—Messrs. Hunter, Pearce, Gwin, Bright, Riggs, Fessenden, and Cameron.

Commerce.—Messrs. Clay, Benjamin, Bigler, Toombs, Reid, Allen and Hamlin.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Davis, Fitzpatrick, Johnson, Iverson, Broderick, Wilson, and King.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Mallory, Thompson, of N. J., Slidell, Allen, Hammond, Bell, of Tenn., and Hale.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Bayard, Toombs, Pugh, Benjamin, Green, Collamer, and Trumbull.

Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs Yulee, Bigler, Gwin, Fitch, Henderson, Collamer, and Dixon.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Stuart, Johnson, Pugh, R W Johnson, Broderick, Foster, and Harlan.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Benjamin, Biggs, Thompson of Ky., Kennedy, and Durkee.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Sebastian, Brown, Reid, Fitch, Bell of Tenn., Houston, and Doolittle.

Pensions.—Messrs. Jones, Thompson of N J., Clay, Bates, Thompson of Ky, Fester, and King.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Evans, Bates, Crittenden, Wilson, and Durkee.

Claims.—Messrs. Iverson, Mallory, Polk, Bell of N. H., and Simmons.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Brown, Mason, Johnson of Tenn., Henderson, Kennedy, Hamlin, and Chandler.

Patents and Patent Office.—Messrs. Reid, Evans, Yulee, Simmons, and Trumbull.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs Bright, Hunter, Davis, Douglas, and Hale

Territories.—Messrs. Douglas, Jones, Sebastian, Fitzpatrick, Green, Sumner, and Wade.

Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Wright, Bigler, and Harlan.

Audit and Control of Contingent Expenses.—Messrs Evans, Wright, and Dixon.

Enrolled Bills.—Messrs Jones, Brown, and Doolittle.

Printing.—Messrs Johnson, Fitzpatrick, and Fessenden.

Library.—Messrs Pearce, Bayard, and Hammond.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

Secretary Thompson's report opens with an exhibit of the operations of the Land Bureau. A historical sketch is given of the methods by which the public domain was originally acquired, and then follows a schedule of the organization of the surveying system. The whole surface of the public domain is stated at 1,450,000,000 acres, of which 57,442,870 acres have never been offered for sale, and 80,000,000 acres were subject to entry at private sale on the 20th September last. The number of acres thus far sold is 363,862,464 acres; leaving undisposed of, 1,086,137,536 acres. Last year, 22,889,461 acres of public lands were surveyed and reported; 5,300,550 acres were sold for cash; 7,381,010 were located with military warrants; and the Railroad grants under the act of March, were 5,116,000 acres. The sum received on cash sales was $1,225,908, a falling off of $5,323,145, with a corresponding falling off in the location of lands with warrants of more than 20 per cent.

The Bureau of Pensions return a satisfactory report. Up to June, 1857, a total of $61,314,620 in money, and large donations of land, had been paid to Revolutionary soldiers or their widows. During the past year, 41,483 warrants for bounty land have been issued, requiring to satisfy them 5,352,160 acres of public land. The number of warrants issued under all the Bounty Land acts of Congress from the Revolutionary War to the present time is 547,260—requiring 60,704,942 acres of land. Frauds upon the Pension Office are numerous, and an extention of the statutory limit of two y'rs is recommended to remedy this evil. The report states, in detail, the condition of the public buildings at the Capitol, and then considers the subject of District Attorney's fees, concluding this branch with a recommendation of an increase of the Attorney's salaries on an equitable basis. The wagon road works have been commenced on the routes from Fort Kearney to Honey Lake, in California, from El Paso to Fort Yuma, at the mouth of the Gila, and from Platte River to Running Water. The Mexican Boundary Commission having concluded its labors, its maps and journals have been turned over to the Department.

The Patent Office reports, that from January 1, to September 30, 1857, 4,095 applications for patents were received, 820 caveats were filed, 2,066 patents were issued, and 2,287 applications were rejected. The receipts of this Bureau for three quarters of the year have been $161,415; expenditures, $163,942, excess of expenditures, $2,526. Of the expenditures, $27,939 were made up of fees restored to applicants after the examination of their cases The Secretary censures this practice, and urges the necessity of making the Bureau self-sustaining. The right of appeal to a District Judge is also censured, and a repeal of the law which authorizes the practice is earnestly urged.

The report concludes with a strong endorsement of the utility of the Agricultural Division of the Department

Report of the Postmaster General.

Postmaster General Brown's Report is very voluminous. Mr. Brown states that since he entered upon the Administration of the Department, he has ventured on no new theories, nor attempted any innovations on a well tried system. He calls particular attention to the fact that while but 3,146 Post Offices were established in the twenty years from 1827 to 1847, the number established in ten years, from 1847 to 1857, was 11,444—being an increase of 3,298 in just one-half of the former period. During the last fiscal year, 1,725 offices have been established, and 704 discontinued, being a net increase of 1,021. The number of Postmasters appointed during the year was 3,680 of which 4,767 were to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations.—The total number of Post Offices in the United States at this time is 27,148, of which 368 are of the class denominated Presidential, the incumbents being subject to appointment by the President and Senate. On the 30th of June last, 7,888 mail routes were in operation, with an aggregate length of 242,691 miles, of which 22,330 miles were by railroad, 15, 245 by steamboats, and 49,329 by coach. The total annual transportation of mails was 74,906,067 miles, costing $6,622,016. The cost of transportation was relatively as follows: By railroad, ten cents and five mills per mile; by steamboat, (twenty two cents a mile; by coach, seven cents and four mills a mile. The length of railroad routes has been increased 2,207 miles, and the length of steamboat routs is increased by 294 miles The number of mail contractors is 6,576. The stage coaches are going more and more out of fashion; during the year, the length of coach routes has been reduced 1,124 miles, and the annual transportation 21,061 miles. The cost of the Utah routes increased $17,500 by the allowance of additional pay, without increased service, on the route between Salt Lake and San Pedro. The extension of railroad service (amounting to 2,458, 648 miles) is set forth in tabular form in the report, with an exhibit of the additional expense thereby incurred, amounting to $249,458 during the year. Compared with the service last year, there appears a decrease of 791 miles in the length of routes, and of 323,034 miles in the annual trasportation, while the cost is increased $120,044. In New York, railroad transportation has increased 293,328 miles, while steamboat service has decreased 161,004 miles, and coach service has fallen off 143, 384 miles, but with an increased cost in the latter amounting to $12,612. The receipts of the Department for the year were $7,353,591, and the expenditures 11,508, 057. Allowing for certain special provisions on the account of revenue and expenditure, the *deficit* is stated at $3,453,718, 40. The increase of expences this year is 5 per cent. in the amount of annual transportation, and 9 7-10 per cent in cost.

The estimates for 1858 are as follows: Expenditures, $12,053,247; revenue, $10,584,074; leaving the sum of $1,469,173 to be appropriated by Congress to defray the expenditures of the coming year.

Report of the Secretary of Treasury.

The importance of this document has induced its publication at length on another page of this paper. A brief extract of the figures of the Report may not be out of place for reference.

The Government spent this last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1857 $70,822,722

On the civil list	$27,531,922
Interior Departm't	5,358,274
War Department	19,261,774
Navy Department	12,726,856
Public Debt	5,943,890

The budget of expenditure for the current fiscal year, to end June 30th, 1858, is made $74,963,058

Actual first quarter	$23,714,528
Estimates three quarters	51,248,530

The balance in the treasury at the beginning of the year, July 1, was $17,710,114
Revenue to 30th Sept. 20,929,819
Estimated to 30th June $36,750,000

Total 75,389,933

This would leave $426,875, provided the revenue is not over-estimated; nor the expenditure underrated; to provide against which contingencies, and to guard the public credit, the Secretary asks for authority to employ Treasury notes, not to exceed the sum of $20,000,000. The customs revenue for the first quarter was $18,573,-729. The Secretary calculates on only $33,000,000 for the remaining nine months Instead of $231,000,000 in dutiable merchandise for the year, entered for consumption, (as the first quarter would indicate,) he looks for no more than $174,000,000, owing to the recent revulsion. The land and miscellaneous revenues of the year he sets down at $6,000,000, of which $2,850,000 was realized the first quarter.

The public debt was reduced on the 1st of July to $29,060,386. The Department has since purchased $3,895,232, leaving the amount outstanding $25,165, 154.

The Department has collected anew the railway capital and debt of the country.—These amount—

In capital	$491,435,661
In debt	417,243,664
Total	908,679,325

The annual income is reported at $18,-400,488. Interest on the debt, $25,093,-203.

The receipts of the N. Y. Tribune for subscriptions alone, during the first week in December amounted to $1552 81.

BEAVER ARGUS.

M. Weyand, Editor & Proprietor

BEAVER, PA.,

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1857.

PERSONAL.—We this week commence to send out bills to those who are indebted to us on subscription or otherwise; and we hope they will be promptly heeded. We are in need of money, and if we can succeed in collecting but a tithe of what we have standing on our books, we shall be enabled to prosecute our work during the coming winter "without flinching." Let our friends, then, who know themselves indebted, or who receive bills of their indebtedness, make some little effort to send us some money—if not the whole amount, a part. Besides giving them credit on our books, they shall have our warmest thanks, for so doing.

Oct 21st 1857.

DEATH WARRANTS RECEIVED.—On Tuesday evening, the 15th inst., the Death Warrants of Henry Fife, Charlotte Jones, and Monroe Stewart, confined in the Allegheny county Jail, for the murder of George Wilson and Elizabeth M'Masters, were received by the Sheriff. Henry Fife and Charlotte Jones are to be executed on the 12th of February, and Monroe Stewart on the 26th of the same month. This will close the bloody tragedy.

A COINCIDENCE.—It is somewhat singular that from the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsin, the Democrats have not a member in the lower House of Congress On the other hand, in the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Florida, Texas, and California, the Republicans are without a member to represent them. From the latter States, there are, a number of Americans.

A HEAVY BUSINESS.—The receipts of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for the month of November, were $360,442 89, being an increase of $7,321 66, as compared with the same month last year. The increase, thus far this year is $208,299 27. This Road appears to be not only able to stand the monetary pressure, but is actually doing a better business than ever. So much for thorough and efficient management.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE MURDER.—Another murder, equaling in atrocity the M'Keesport murder, has lately taken place in Lancaster county, Pa. Two women named Mrs. Gerber and Mrs. Reaty, were murdered in the house of the former, situated about five miles from Lancaster. They were alone at the time, and when discovered, presented an awful picture—their heads terribly mashed, and throats cut nearly from ear to ear. Two men, one a negro and the other a mulatto, are supposed to have committed the deed. They have not yet been arrested.

Buchanan and the Extension of Slavery.

"The rights of property in slaves now in the Territory are reserved. The number of these is very small, but if it were greater the provision would be equally just and reasonable. The slaves were brought into the Territory under the Constitution of the United States, and are now the property of their masters.—This point has at length been finally decided by the highest judicial tribunal of the country, and this on the plain principle that when a confederacy of Sovereign States acquire a new Territory at their joint expense, both *equality and justice demand that the citizens of one and all of them shall have the right to take into it what ever is recognized as property by the common constitution.*"—*President's Message.*

We will venture to say that of all the supporters Mr. Buchanan had in this county in 1856, there was not one that believed the Constitution of the United States carried Slavery into all the Territories of the Union, and not one that believed Mr. Buchanan entertained the above opinion. Yet now after grossly and outrageously deceiving the honest people of the country he can thunder from the National Capitol a doctrine that would have overwhelmed him with defeat had he hinted that he entertained it when he was a candidate before the people. "The Constitution of the United States carries Slavery into the Territories!" We admit that it does, according to a strained interpretation, by men who are interested in the extension of Slavery, and who are desirous of having that institution become the prevailing one of the whole country; but whoever heard so monstrous a sentiment come from any one who desired the perpetuation of freedom, or the blessings of civil liberty?

Senator Douglas and the "South."

Senator Douglas, just now, occupies a singular political position. He seems determined to maintain the stand he has taken, in favor of submitting the Kansas Constitution to the people of that Territory. This has brought upon his head the censure of the Democratic party everywhere; but as he possesses more nerve, more talent, and more tact than any man that has for a long time belonged to the Party, they are loth to lose him. His fellow-Democratic Senators are particularly desirous of keeping him within the lines of their party organization, and consequently have again made him Chairman of the Committee on Territories.—But while everything is done at Washington to conciliate and reconcile him to the doctrine '*that the majority shall not rule*' in Kansas, the Southern organs are muttering and thundering their anathemas in the distance. As a specimen, we quote the Richmond *South*, who thus reads the Senator out of the Democratic Party, and sneeringly refers to his early poverty, and want of early education:

"By all the mysterious rites appropriate to the celebration of so signal an apostacy, Stephen A. Douglas renounces the faith of the Democracy, and is received into the communion of the Black Republicans.

"We cannot affect indifference at the treachery of Senator Douglas. He was a politician of considerable promise. *Association with Southern gentlemen had smoothed down the rugged vulgarities of his early education, and he had come to be quite a decent and well behaved person.* (We call that good—very good.) In the beginning of his career he was identified with some of the obnoxious measures of the anti-Slavery party, but the same salutary influence to which he owes the improvement in his manners brought a wholesome change in his political opinions.

"Judge Douglas was rapidly growing in the confidence of the Southern Democracy, and, after a little more trial he might have been thought worthy of his high ambition. But his impatient desire would endure no further postponement of gratification. He has taken the fatal step; he has passed the Rubicon, and must now be regarded as an enemy to the South and the Democratic Party."

Gen. Walker and the Administration

It will be recollected that after the defeat and return of General Walker from Nicaragua, and shortly prior to his departure again for the South, he was reported to have been closeted at Washington for several days with the President, and others high in authority around him. The result of this conference, as a matter of course, was kept from the public ear. Not long after, however, movements were set on foot on a more extensive scale to initiate another Central American or Fillibustring Expedition.—Walker soon turned up in New Orleans. Falling under suspicion, he was there arrested and released on the trivial bail of $2,000. The next information we have of this notorious character is his escape with an armed body of men to Nicaragua, with the design of establishing a Government there of his own, and in open violation of the neutrality laws. That there has been complicity, or a secret understanding, between himself and the Administration, is not only inferable from the manner in which he was treated by the Government, but by the following letter to the New York Herald, written by an officer of the U. S. Steam-Ship Saratoga, proof of the fact itself is furnished. He speaks of a visit Walker made to the Saratoga shortly after his arrival, and his public assurance to the Commander that he had undertaken his present expedition with the connivance of the Government:

"UNITED STATES SHIP SARATOGA,
SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, OR GREYTOWN,
NICARAGUA, Nov. 30, 1857.

"Gen. Walker having expressed a desire to come on board, a boat was sent for him, in charge of an officer.

"As he was about to leave the ship he remarked to our captain that he seldom requested favors, but in this case he would request him not to form a prejudiced opinion until he knew him better. He mentioned, also, *that he would not have started on this expedition had he not believed that the government was not inclined to prevent it.*

Taking these circumstances together—the fact of Walker's closetings with the President, his immediate departure for the South, his discharge from arrest on "straw bail" at New Orleans, his reception and entertainment on board of a U. S. Steamer, and the declarations made to one of its officers, is not only significant of collusion, but indicates too clearly that Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet are giving direction and "aid and comfort" to a man who can be considered but little less than a pirate, and who above all others should trace a felon's cell.

Gov. Walker's Resignation.

Since the last issue of our paper, Governor Walker has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, resigning the Governorship of Kansas. The letter is quite long, but will appear in full in our next. It is written in a courteous, but at the same time, vigorous style, and administers to the Chief Executive of the United States, a powerful and scathing rebuke.

Mr. Buchanan has placed himself in a predicament from which he can never honorably extricate himself; and if he finds any active supporters in the Northern States, they must be those only who shut their eyes to the most palpable inconsistencies, and who will sacrifice both political integrity and independence, in order to keep within the ranks of the Democratic party.

Gov. Walker was appointed by Mr. Buchanan with the full and explicit understanding that "when such Constitution shall be submitted to the people, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against the instrument. And the expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence." What could be more definite and more clear? Mr. Buchanan assumed that the Constitution should be submitted to the people, assumed that the people must be protected from fraud or violence while voting upon it, and yet no sooner are there murmurings of discontent at this in the South, than Mr. Buchanan cuts himself loose from the doctrine that the Constitution shall be submitted—that it is the right of the people to rule themselves—and leaves Gov. Walker no alternative but to dishonor himself before the people of Kansas and the Nation, or resign. He has chosen the latter.

A CHANCE FOR SPORTSMEN.—The "fast horse" men of Georgia, some time ago, sent forth a challenge to the world—intended of course for Great Britain—to run a match race of four miles and repeat, for a purse of $100,000. If the banter is accepted, the race will be run on the "Ten Broeck Course," at Savannah, Georgia. The Georgians propose, in case the British accept the challenge, and their horse is beaten, to refund 5 per per cent of the purse or $5,000, to pay the expenses of the coming to this country. The London Times insists that a company shall be formed in England to accept the challenge, and test the superiority of the horses of the two countries.

The indications are that the match will be made for the next season, and if so, we may look for a great sensation among the "fast" men of America and England.

COW KILLED.—A cow belonging to S. H. Piersol, Esq., of Vanport, was accidentally run over by a train on the C. & P. Railroad, one day last week, and killed.

The House Committee.

A glance at the House Committees shows how unfairly they have been constituted. The South has the Chairmanship of nearly every committee and the control of all. Southern members are made prominent on all of them, while even the Northern Democratic members are either altogether neglected or stowed away on committees of no importance. The excuse given for this is that among the Northern Democrats there are but ten who have ever before sat in Congress, while nearly all the Southern members have been there before. But this excuse has no application to the Republican members, over 50 of whom, out of 94, have seen considerable Congressional service. Those gentlemen, whose experience ought to have commended them to favor, are purposely slighted and put out of way. M. Purviance, one of our own representatives, is one of the number, and the same is true of all the prominent Republican members. The South, never neglects to improve its opportunities.

LUCK.—A German in Albany lately came into possession of $51,000, the bequest of his wife, who ran away to California with another man, some years ago, made money infamously, but repented on her death bed, and made atonement by leaving her money to the injured husband. Meanwhile the German married a second wife and has several children, who will have the benefit of the fortune thus oddly come by.

THE CONSTITUTION AT LAST.

The Lecompton Constitution has made its appearance in the St. Louis *Democrat* as an authenticated copy. We give as full a synopsis as our space permits us to-day:

ARTICLE 1 Prescribes the boundaries of the State.

ART. 2. Fixes area of Counties.

ART. 3. Defines State Departments.

ART. 4. Provides for election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Sheriffs, Treasurer and Surveyors; and defines power of Executive Department. The Governor holds his office two years, and has the veto power.

ART. 5. Treats of Legislative department. Representatives elected for two years. Senators for four years. Sessions to be biennial.

SECTION 25. of this Article provides:—It shall be the duty of all civil officers of this State to use due diligence in the securing and rendition of persons held to service in this State, or either of the States or Territories of the United States, and the Legislature shall enact such laws as may be necessary for the honest and faithful carrying out of this provision of the Constitution.

ART. 6. Of the Judiciary. This provides for the election of Judges and the organization of the Judiciary.

ART. 7. Is headed Slavery and reads thus:

SEC 1. The right of property is before, and higher, than any constitutional sanction; and the right of an owner of a Slave, to such a slave and its increase, is the same and as inviolable as the right of the owner of any property whatever.

SEC 2. The Legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of the owners, or without paying the owners previous to their emancipation a full equivalent in money for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to the State from bringing with them such persons, and persons of this description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this State. Provided, that such person or slave shall be the bona fide property of such emigrant, and provided also that laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into the state, of slaves who have committed high crimes in other States and Territories. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owner of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and prevent them from becoming a public charge. They shall have the power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them the necessary food and clothing, to abstain from all injuries to them, extending to life and limb and in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the direction of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of their owner or owners.

SEC. 3 In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of a higher grade than petit larceny, the Legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by a petit jury.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall maliciously dismember, or deprive a slave of life, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed on a free white person and on like proof, except in case of insurrection of such slave.

ART. 8. Prescribes qualifications of a voter. Every male citizen of the U. S. [the word "white" is not inserted, as the Dred Scott decision saves that trouble] of twenty-one years who has resided one year in the State, and three months in the city or town where he offers his vote; and every male citizen of the U. S. of twenty-one years of age, actually a resident of the State at the time of the adoption of the constitution shall be entitled to vote.

ART. 9. On Finance—Provides for levying Taxes. No State Debt for over $500,000 to be contracted.

ART. 10. On Revenue.

ART. 11. Public Domain and Internal Improvements.

ART. 13. Militia.

ART. 14. Education. Provides for common Schools.

ART. 15. Miscellaneous. We give one section.

SEC. 2. Every person chosen or appointed to any office under this State before entering upon its duties shall take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of this State, and all laws made in pursuance thereof.

LASTLY—BILL OF RIGHTS.—The 23rd section reads:

SEC. 23. Free negroes shall not be permitted to live in the State under any circumstances.

THE *Standard*, an administration paper at Concord, says that Gen Pierce went into the Presidency poor and came out rich. It shows how this happened by stating that when President Pierce agreed to pay $475,000 for the Brick Church property in New York, the owners of that property were to have had but 300,000, while the balance $175,000 was to have been disposed of according to a secret understanding, and Sidney Webster was to have had $25,000 of it. What would have been the President's share does not appear. The bargain fell through from a defect in the title to the property; or rather from the obstinacy of Attorney General Cushing, excusing itself on the pretense. But other similar transactions were completed, and the *Standard* promises to show them up, with the proofs. These are not very pleasant developements to be made at the home of Gen. Pierce, and by a democratic paper too.

REORGANIZING THE BLUE LODGES.—The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* says a secret meeting was held at Lexington, Mo., to organize companies of voters to go to Kansas on the 21st inst. At Fayette, in Howard county, a meeting for the same purpose was had on Thursday, and a number of volunteers obtained. Along the border the blue lodges were endeavoring to reorganize, and vote *claim-holders* in Johnson County—that is, men residing in Platte and Jackson, who have driven stakes in Kansas Government lands. Large preparations are being made for fraudulent returns upon the bogus constitution. The nullifiers had held a convention to nominate candidates under the state organization. It was to have been held at Lecompton, on the 7th, but some fifteen hundred Free State men, from Lawrence, came over, giving three cheers for free Kansas; when the nullifiers, some three hundred in all, adjourned across the river and made their nominations *en route* for home.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Dec. 18.—The Cunard mail steamship Canada, Capt Shannon, with Liverpool dates to the 5th inst., one week later than previous advices has arrived.

The British Parliament was opened on the 3d inst., by the Queen in person. The speech from the throne recommends an indemnity bill for the Bank of England, and promises Parliamentary reform. It deplores the commercial crisis, and the distress consequent upon the people; rejoices at the success of the Indian army; commends the earnest attention of Parliament to affairs in India, but fears no disturbance of the peace of Europe.

The Lord Chancellor of Exchequer had introduced into the House, of Commons a bill of indemnity to the Bank of England and a committee of the whole House is appointed on the Bank Charter.

Several additional failures have occurred in London. The crisis in Hamburg is fearful, and business entirely suspended.

The steamer Adriatic arrived off Point Lynas on the evening of the 2d, but did not reach Liverpool until the afternoon of the 4th, in consequence of the lowness of water.

Accounts from Vienna are gloomy; numerous additional failures had occurred.—At Stockholm the crisis was alarming.—The Bank of Russia making advances on stocks.

The Hamburg Senate convened an extraordinary convocation to establish a government discount institution, with a capital of thirty millions.

Spain refuses to accede to the demands of Mexico that her envoy shall be received preliminary to negotions.

Advices from Cuba represent that the fleet against Mexico is ready to sail at a moments notice.

The launching of the steamer Leviathan was progressing.

Lord Palmerston gave notice of his intention to introduce the India bill after recess.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased during the week £93,000.

Excitement in Allegheny City—A Wife Shot by her Husband.

From the Pittsburg Reporter of Tuesday 15th.

A portion of the Third Ward, Allegheny City, was thrown into quite a fever of excitement last night about eight o'clock, by the report that Capt. John F. Cole had shot his wife and killed her. The nearest neighbors heard the report of a pistol, and hearing the worst, ran into the house. They found Mrs. Cole lying in the hall, apparently dead, blood flowing out of a wound in her face. They carried her up stairs and sent for physicians. Drs. Hamilton and Dale soon arrived, and examined Mrs. C's head. They saw where the ball had entered, (at the edge of the nose,) and succeeded in extracting it at the base of the scull. A carriage was shortly after procured, and the poor woman was conveyed from her home to the residence of her mother.

As soon as word reached Mayor Deshaven's office of the affair, the police immediately started to Cole's house, for the purpose of arresting him. Officer Calhoun was first. Cole was standing at the front door, and when he saw him, he turned into the hall. When Calhoun was just inside the house, Cole was at the end of the hall. He turned round, pulled a pistol out of his pocket, and snapped it twice at the officer, but his weapon did not fire, and probably saved his life. By this time Calhoun had seized Cole, and taken the pistol from him. The other officers had now arrived, and the prisoner was safely lodged in the tombs, where he was safely kept until this morning, when he was committed to jail.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock, last night, Mayor Debaven went down to Mrs. Greatrake's to take Mrs Cole's information. She was so far recovered as to be able to give him an account of the sad occurrence, and she also made oath against her husband for assault and battery, with intent to kill. Mrs Cole stated that on Monday morning they had come to the conclusion to separate from each other, and the furniture in the house was to be equally divided. She was busy having her portion hauled away in the afternoon, when one of her sons came and told her that he had met his father on the street and that he had sent him to tell her that the divil was want anything in the house; that she might take all.

She neither heard nor saw any more of Cole until between seven and eight in the evening, when he came and knocked at the door, and she let him in. He then went into two or three of the rooms, and finding them empty, asked if she was not going to leave him anything. She replied that, according to his instructions given their boy, she had removed nearly all the furniture. Cole made no audible reply, but as she was going from him, called her back, and when within a few steps, he presented a pistol and shot her.

When Cole was brought before Mayor Deliaven, this morning he was perfectly composed and rational. He did not deny shooting at officer Calhoun, and said he regretted it. Nor did he deny shooting his wife, but said he was "only sorry" that he "did not kill her." He walked quietly to jail with officer Calhoun, and should remain there until his trial, for such men are dangerous members of society.

Although Mrs. Cole's injuries are rather dangerous, the doctors indulge the hope that, with proper care and nursing, she may be restored to health.

WASHINGTON D. C. Dec. 21.—Mr. Warren asked but did not obtain leave to introduce the following preamble. Whereas, from the proclamation of Brigham Young, late Governor of Utah, and from the President's message, that said territory is now in open rebellion against the government of the United States; that therefore the Committee on the Territories be instructed to consider and report on the facts, and enquire into the propriety of excluding from his seat on this floor the delegate from that territory.

The House adjourned.

WHO GEN. DENVER IS.—Denver, Secretary Stanton's successor, was despatched to Kansas some time since to await the contingencies. He was a member of Congress last term from California, and since then has been an Indian agent. He acquired notoriety in California by a duel in which he killed Gilbert, the editor of the Californian. It was thought that his conduct was heartless and bloodthirsty in that affair, by the people of California.

The Mormon Trouble.

The Angelos (Cal) Star learns from Dr. Dumon, surgeon to Brigham Young's Army, that they had taken a vote at Salt Lake city, that if the United States army found its way into Utah, they themselves would burn the city, towns, forts, &c, and lay every habitation in ashes. That they had already picked out secret places in the mountains, to "cache" their provisions, and make their future abode with the Indians. The Doctor stated that arrangements were already entered into that, provided the army should enter the settlements, every city, town, and village in the States of California, Missouri, and Iowa should be immediately burned; that they had men to do this who were not known to be Mormons! And that they would cut off all the emigrant trains, army stores, stock, &c. that no man, woman or child should hereafter cross the plains without being scalped. That they depended upon and expected the Indians to perform this infernal and cowardly part of their designs.

Young in a speech in Salt Lake City, Sept. 13th said:

Before we left Nauvoo, not less than two United States Senators came to receive a pledge from us that we would leave the United States, and then while we were doing our best to leave their borders, the poor, low degraded curses sent a requisition for five hundred of our men to go and fight their battles! That was President Polk, and he is now weltering in hell with old Zachary Taylor, where the present administrators will soon be if they do not repent. Liars have reported that this people have committed treason, and upon their lies the President has ordered out troops to aid in inaugurating this Territory. I feel that I won't bear such cursed treatment, and that is enough to say, for we are just as free as the mountain air.

Our enemies had better count the cost, for if they continue the job they will want to let out to sub-contractors before they get half through with it. If they persist in sending troops here, I want the people in the West and in the East to understand that it will not be safe for them to cross the plains.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Washington *Union* of to-day does not publish Gov. Walker's letter of resignation nor does it make any reference to it in any way, nor mention his name any where in its columns. The resignation seems to be ignored, and probably it will not be recognized by government. Perhaps the President may choose to dismiss him from office instead of accepting his resignation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Mr Douglas has ordered twenty thousand copies of his speech. The Republicans have ordered one hundred thousand copies.

The President has positively refused to receive Gov. Walker's letter, or permit it to be filed among the archives of the government.

☞The N. O. *Crescent* says that the removal of District Attorney Clack, so far from being for the reason assigned—want of diligence in permitting Walker's departure—was because he belonged to the anti-Slidell wing of the party:

"So far as Gen. Walker was concerned, we maintain that Mr Clack discharged his full duty in the premises. The United States District Judge fixed the amount of the General's bond, and the District Attorney could no more add to or diminish it than he could prevent its forfeiture.

☞The appellation of "Anti-Buchanan Democrat" is said to be creeping into use, and those to whom it is applied are already spoken of as a distinct combination.—Douglas is regarded as its leader.

Carnaghan, Allegheny City, whose Clothing for Men and Boys has attained a wide spread popularity, is now creating quite a sensation by the prices at which he is selling his extensive Stock of Clothing furnishing Goods, &c. Merchants who were awake to their interest made some nice operations in the purchase of goods during the distressing times in money matters a few weeks ago, and Carnaghan it seems has not only made a Hit in his purchases, but is now giving his customers the benefit of it. He manufactures all his own work, and buyers may rely on getting a good article. Here is the advantage of a Cash business.

"Reduced by Dyspepsia to a mere Skeleton."

CURED BY "BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS."—Mr. A. Marchett, a trader probably as well known as any man in Western Pennsylvania, states as follows:

"I met with a farmer in Armstrong Co, who was "reduced by Dyspepsia to a mere skeleton;" I persuaded him to buy a bottle of Bœrhave's Holland Bitters, believing it would cure him. Meeting him some months after, what was my astonishment at finding him a hale, hearty man; he told me he now weighed 400 pounds, and that this wonderful change had been produced by Bœrhave's Holland Bitters, to which he attributed solely his restoration."

☞There are hundreds of remedies sold at every Drug Store, purporting to cure all diseases nameable, each advertised as the very best ever known, till we had lost all faith in them all, but there is one exception.

We speak of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, which came to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a diseased Liver. The testamonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken, and now we can eat anything eatable without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest, and often that gave pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world.

☞Sold by Dr. O. Cunningham Beaver and Druggists generally.

☞*Brentlinger's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Dandelion*, the safest and only cure for Scrofula, Blotches on the skin, Enlargement of the Joints, and all cutaneous diseases. ☞For sale at P. B. Young's Beaver; Kaiser & Bro's, Rochester; E. Docking, Wheeling, Va. Gen'l Agent.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—The strongest proof of the wonderful and uniform efficacy of these remedies, is to be found in the perfect conformity of the testimony in their favor from all parts of the globe. This testimony is couched in at least fifty different languages, but it is all of the same purport. Remotest India, and the centers of civilization alike declare that these unrivalled external and internal curatives are never administered in vain:—There are no exceptional cases. Such a mass of coincident evidence cannot be produced in favor of any other preparation that has claimed the confidence of mankind since time began.

HAIR RESTORATOR.—Prof. Wood advertises in our columns his valuable medicine for restoring hair, and for the prevention of baldness, &c. This remedy has been used quite extensively, and with great success. Hundreds, nay, thousands have used it, and are willing to testify to its efficacy. Read the advertisements—go at once and procure a bottle, and prove its virtue. Our good old bald headed bachelor friends should embrace this opportunity to cover their pates with a coat of rich, luxuriant hair.—[Indianapolis Locomotive.

☞Sold by Dr. O Cunningham, Beaver and Druggists generally.

Teacher's Institute.

A Teacher's Institute will be opened in the Hall of the New Brighton Union School House, the 28th of December, to continue three days. The Directors, Teachers and Friends of Education in this and adjoining counties, are respectfully invited to be present and participate in its exercises. The following named persons constitute the regular Board of Instruction; they will treat on the following subjects, namely:

Prof. Thompson, Arithmetic.
Mr. Burtt, Grammar.
Mr. Curry, Algebra.
Prof Dean, Natural Sciences.
Mr. Osgood, Reading.
Prof. Cowley, Penmanship,
Mr. B. M. Kerr, Spelling
Mr D. L. Eaton, Geography.

Appropriate Lectures will be delivered before the Institute, by the following gentlemen;

Hon. Horace Mann, D L Eaton, Esq.,
Prof. Dean, Mr Avery,
Mr. B. M. Kerr, Rev. Howard.

School Directors and others interested in the cause of popular Education are requested to use their influence to secure a full attendance from the several counties included within this call.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all who may be present, free of charge.

J. B GUILFORD,
DAVID CRITCHLOW,
JNO. CUTHBERTSON,

New Brighton, Dec. 19. Ex Com

☞Papers friendly to the cause, please copy.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS AND TEACHERS.

THE undersigned in pursuance of the above very cordial invitation would respectfully request the Directors, Teachers and friends of education in Beaver County, to meet at the Public School House in New Brighton, on Monday, the 28th of Dec, for the purpose of attending a Teacher's Institute. As the occasion will be one of great interest it is hoped that Directors will make such arrangements as will permit the teachers to attend the sessions of the Institute.

The New Certificates just issued by the School Department will be given to such teachers in attendance at the Institute, who have been examined during the present school year.

R. N. AVERY,
Dec. 16, 1857. Co. Sup't.

BEAVER MARKET.

BEAVER, Dec. 23, 1857.

(*Corrected Weekly*)

FLOUR—Per hundred	$2.50
RYE FLOUR—per cwt	2.00
WHEAT—per bushel	85
RYE—per bushel	45
CORN—per bushel	40
OATS—per bushel	25
BEEF—round	6@
BUTTER—per pound	20
EGGS—per dozen	12
POTATOES—per bushel	25@31

DIED—On the 18th inst., JAMES G. BLISS, Esq., of Sharon, aged about 34 years.

On the 10th inst, in Independence tp, Mr. TIMOTHY SHANE, aged 61 years.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

A large lot of fresh fruit, consisting of *Peaches, Tomatoes, Plums, Gooseberries, Grapes, &c.*,

Put up in hermetically sealed cans. Warranted good. For sale at

A. BESTWICK'S,
Cor. Broadway and Apple streets,
dec23'57 New Brighton, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Timothy Shane, dec'd late of Independence tp, Beaver county, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them to the subscribers properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SHANE,
CORNELIUS SHANE,
Dec. 23, '57, Administrators.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Executrix and Executor of David Porter, dec'd, are very desirous of making a final settlement of the estate. All persons therefore, knowing themselves indebted by Note or otherwise, are earnestly requested to settle them before the second Monday of January, 1858. NANCY PORTER, Exec'x.
HUGH ANDERSON, Ex'r.

Dec. 23, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between I. M. & J. Weyand, in the publication of the Beaver County Argus, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 20th of December. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm are earnestly requested to call at the Argus Office and settle their accounts.

M. WEYAND,
Beaver, Dec. 23. 1857. J. WEYAND.

Send for it.

The most superbly illustrated Magazine ever published in America, is the December number of the Cosmopolitan Art Journal, containing over SIXTY splendid Engravings, and giving full particulars of the benefits of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, $2 a year; single copies 50 cents. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who wish to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.)

See advertisement headed "Brilliant Prospectus" in this paper. Address

C. L. DERBY,
548 Broadway, N. Y., or
M. S. QUAY,
Honorary Secretary,
Beaver, Penna

JOHN M. DUNLAP,

WITH

W. HAMPTON & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CLOTHING,

India Rubber and Furnishing Goods,

NO. 128 WOOD STREET,

WADE HAMPTON, OTIS B. CHILDS. } *PITTSBURG, PA.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Jacob Peirsol, deceased, late of New Sewickly tp, Beaver Co. Pa., are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement.

JEREMIAH PEIRSOL,
Dec 16, 1857. Administrator.

BRILLIANT PROSPECTUS!!

FOURTH YEAR OF THE

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

THE FAMOUS

Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings!

Purchased at a Cost of $180,000!

AND POWER'S WORLD RENOWNED STATUE OF THE

GREEK SLAVE!

To be purchased for *six thousand dollars*, with several hundred other works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture and Bronzes, comprise the Premiums to be awarded to the subscribers of the

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,

who subscribe before the 28th of January, 1858, at which time the awards will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every subscriber of *three dollars* is entitled to A copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "MANIFEST DESTINY." also to A copy of the Cosmopolitan Art Journal one year, also to

A certificate in the Award of Premiums, also A free admission to the Dusseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries.

Thus it is seen that for every *three dollars* paid the subscriber not only receives a *Splendid Three Dollar Engraving!* but, also the beautifully illustrated TWO DOLLAR ART JOURNAL, one year.

Each subscriber is also presented with a Certificate in the Awards of Premiums, by which a valuable work of Art, in Painting or Sculpture, may be received in addition, thus giving to every subscriber an equivalent to the value of *five dollars*, and a certificate gratis

Any one of the leading $3 Magazines is furnished, instead of Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.

No person is restricted to a single share. Those taking five memberships, remitting $15, are entitled to an extra Engraving, and six tickets.

Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty splendid Engravings, price 50 cents per number. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.)

Address C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.
548 Broadway, N. Y.

TO PHYSICIANS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of the Beaver County Poor and House of Employment, will receive sealed proposals from this date to December 20th, 1857, for a Physician for the coming year. Proposals to be left at the office of Sam B. Wilson, Esq., Beaver, Pa., or any of the Directors of the Poor.

Notice is also given that the said Directors will receive sealed proposals for a Steward.—Proposals to be left as above.

Beaver Co. Poor House, Dec. 9th, '57.

LARD OIL, NO 1, EXTRA,

AND

Burning Fluid, prime article,

FOR SALE BY

A. S. HARVEY,
No. 3, Stewarts Row.

Bridgewater, Dec. 9.

MONEY SAVED!

BY BUYING YOUR GOODS FROM

J. B. SMITH & CO.,

SMITH'S FERRY, PA.

YOU can buy 10 lbs good Sugar for One Dollar, 10 yds good Calico for One Dollar, Delaines from 12 to 25, worth from 20 to 40; good bleached muslin from 10 to 12, worth 12 to 16. Other goods in proportion.

☞GIVE THEM A TRIAL.☜

WANTED—Grain, green and dried Fruit, Potatoes, Beans, &c. &c. (nov1*)

Just Received

A large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR & SHOP STOVES,

Of various designs and sizes, which for cheapness, durability and neatness, can not be excelled in this or any other place.

☞Call and examine them at the Stove, Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Warerooms of

A. BESTWICK.

New Brighton, Sept. 7, 1857.

CABINET WAREROOM.

THE subscriber having taken possession of the shop lately occupied by David Johnston, dec'd., would respectfully announce to the citizens of Beaver, and vicinity, that he is prepared to make to order all articles in his line, at short notice, and upon reasonable terms. A general assortment of Furniture—such as Bureaus, Bedsteads, card, center, dining and breakfast Tables, Stands, &c., constantly kept on hand, which, for quality and workmanship, will compare favorably with those manufactured in any other establishment in the county.

Coffins made to order, at all hours, and a Hearse in constant readiness.

☞Shop on Main street, one door west of Argus' office.

SOCRATES SMALL.
Beaver, Sept. 2d, 1857.

For Rent.

TWO Rooms on ground floor, and two rooms on second story, with cellar, smoke-house, out oven, stable, &c. Inquire at this Office (oct20)

LADIES SHOES—20 dozen ladies morocco boots. 20 doz. gum over shoes and sandshoe, just received at TAYLOR'S
november 19, 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of Administration on the Estate of Mary Stockman dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber residing in the Borough of Beaver, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

M B. WELSH, Adm'r.
Dec. 9th, 1857.

NOTICE TO FARMERS—10 of the improved Railroad Powers are ready for delivery at our shop, combining the best improvements; warranted with 3 men and 2 horses to thresh 75 bushels per day, or double that quantity of oats, in the most complete order. Price $160.
Dec 9 1857. JAMES WARDROP.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND MILLERS.—CORN SHELLERS, for hand or power that will shell and clean 2000 bushels per day in the most perfect manner—warranted in every respect—at the seed store, 47 Fifth st, Pittsburg.
Dec. 9 1857. JAMES WARDROP.

PRUNING TOOLS— LONG-HANDLED SAWS, CHISELS, SHEARS, & KNIVES, of the most approved patterns for Orchard pruning, &c. at 47 Fifth street, Pittsburgh Pa.
Dec. 9, 1857. JAMES WARDROP.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—Large Meat Cutters and Sausage Fillers, of various sizes, at 47 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
Dec. 9, 1857. JAMES WARDROP.

CHEAP GOODS;

For Cash or Country Produce,

AT HIS STORE ON THIRD STREET,

BEAVER, PA.,

THE undersigned has received from Philadelphia his stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing all kinds usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. Also, Boots and Shoes, with a good lot of Sole Leather, French and Tampico Morocco Skins; all of which will be sold as low as any in the market

☞Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves.

BENJ. ADAMS.
Beaver, Nov. 4, 1857.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

Consisting of Lands and Village Lots,

THE undersigned, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of John Morgan, late of Findley township, Allegheny county, Pa dec'd., will offer at public vendue on the premises in and near the village of Murdocksville, in Beaver and Washington counties, on

Wednesday, the 23d of December,

1857, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Two Lots in the village of Murdocksville, and about 60 acres of land, part in Beaver and part in Washington county, about one mile west of Murdocksville, on the graded road leading from Frankfort to Pittsburgh. It is well timbered and of good soil, and would be a desirable location if improved.

Also, a farm of about Two Hundred and Ten acres, adjoining said village of Murdocksville, part in Beaver and part in Washington county, on which are two farm houses, and a barn, and about 80 acres cleared, and has between 50 and 80 acres of bottom land on Raccoon creek. It is a No. 1 Farm, and is known as the 'Gunsallus Farm.' Any person wishing to examine the lands will please call on Mr. John Gunsallus, who resides on the land, and who will take pleasure in imparting any information pertaining to them.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money on or before the 1st day of April, 1858, for the farm on which Gunsallus lives, and the balance in two equal annual payments, excepting that the purchaser shall pay 20 per cent. of the first payment within five days of the sale. Possession to be given of this tract on the 1st day of April, 1858, and the deed therefor will be made whenever the after payments are secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned

One-third of the purchase money of the 60 acre lot, and the Town Lots, will be required at the time of sale, at which time possession will be given: and the balance in two equal annual payments, one on the 1st of April, 1859, and the remaining one on the 1st of April, 1860. The deeds for the last mentioned lots to be made as soon as the after payments are secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

JEREMIAH MORGAN,
Surviving Exr of John Morgan, dec'd.
Nov. 4, 1857.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, upon the most reasonable terms, the following property in and adjoining the village of Industry, in the county of Beaver, to wit:

The well-known tavern stand, called the "Industry House," which is well calculated for Public business of any kind, being immediately at the Depot of the C. & P. R. R.

Also 12 other houses and lots of various sizes and locations, with stables and other improvements—12 other lots under fence and in good state of cultivation.

Also, 45 acres of excellent land adjoining the said village, on which is a large two story brick house, well finished—25 acres of which is the best quality of meadow and garden land, 20 acres of coal land, containing 2 veins of coal, varying from 3½ to 4½ feet, of excellent quality and convenient to the Railroad; about 100 bearing fruit trees, a never failing spring of water, convenient to the house. The above farm was formerly owned by James Jackson.

Also, 7 acres of land about one-half mile below Industry, on which is a very comfortable frame dwelling house, stable and shop, with a number of grafted fruit trees of the best quality. This property was formerly owned by J. W Engle, who carried on wheelwrighting to a considerable extent on said premises.

The whole, or any part of the above property will be sold on the most reasonable terms.—Any person wishing to purchase any of the above property, will do well to apply soon, as I am determined to give some good bargains.—

☞For further information apply to the subscriber, at the Industry House.

Industry, Nov. 16, '56. J. ROSS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration (with the will annexed) having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Rhodes, late of Brighton tp., Beaver county, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate, will present them to the subscriber, in Beaver, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Adm'r.
Nov. 11, 1857.

WANTED—200 bushels good quality of Charcoal, to be delivered at my shop immediately. A. BESTWICK.
New Brighton, Aug. 31st, 1857.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE subscribers will receive proposals up to the 1st day of January, 1858, for the building of a School House, in South Beaver Township, Section No. 4. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on Henry Briggs, of Black Hawk, Beaver county, Pa.

The subscribers would also state that $200 dollars will be advanced to the Contractor, by giving approved security, for the erection of said building,

HENRY BRIGGS,
MICHAEL CONKLIN,
JOSEPH SUTTERFIELD,
Building Committee.

Nov. 18, '57.

TRUSTEES ACCOUNT.

THE account of J. H Wilson, Esq., Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, to make sale of the Real Estate of John Hart, dec'd., was presented Oct 21st, 1857, and confirmed *nisi*—which account will be allowed by the Court, on the first day of March Term, 1858, unless cause then be shown against its confirmation. By the Court.

Dec. 2, 1857. WM. K. RODEN, Cl'k.

Wanted,

TEN THOUSAND BUSHELS

BARLEY,

At the Bridgewater Malt-House.

Bridgewater, Dec. 2, '57. J. NEBA.

DISSOLUTION.

THE prrtnership heretofore existing under the firm of RHODES KENNEDY & CO., at Rochester, Pa, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be settled by R. T. KENNEDY, of Pittsburgh, to whom persons having claims will hand them for settlement.

WM. R. RHODES,
R. T. KENNEDY,
Nov. 18, 1857 JOS. S. KIRK.

NOTICE.

THE law requries Executors and Administrators to settle their accounts thirty days prior to the meeting of any regular Court, to wit: For march Term on or before the 8th day of Feb. 1858. For June Term before 8th of May. For Sept. Term before 9th of Aug.—For Nov. Term before 11th of Oct. 1858.

Dec. 16th '57. S. B. WILSON, Reg.

FEED CUTTERS—Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters. Small sizes, $7; large powerful Cutters, for dairymen and livery stables, $30 to $34. Warranted. At 47 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Dec. 9 1857. JAMES WARDROP.

NEW FALL GOODS!

J. T. LOGAN & CO.,

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND BRIDGE STREETS,

BRIDGEWATER, PENN'A.

Are now receiving and opening a new and beautiful assortment of

FALL GOODS;

(Cheaper than ever) to which they would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers. All those in want of Fall Goods, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere; as they are having on a heavy stock and are determined to sell at lower prices than any other house in the vicinity, in order to get up a good trade, and give people a chance to buy themselves rich. Our motto is "Quick sales and short profits."

So one and all;
Don't forget to call,
SEPTEMBER 1857.

Keep the goods a going (out)
And the money flowing (in)
And we'll keep the prices lower—in'

CLOTHING

—AND—

Furnishing Goods,

FOR MEN AND BOYS

CARNAGHAN,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

WOULD now say to his patrons and all who desire a fashionable garment at a fair price, that he has recently added much to the size of his establishment, and more to the character of his stock, and is now opened for the FALL and WINTER trade, with a stock of surpassing excellence. It comprises in part—

Gent's Fine Frock and Dress Coats, Overcoats, Frocks, Sacks, Fur trimmed Raglans, (new style,) Business Coats, trimmed with velvet and Plush, Beaver, Pilot, Lambskin and Satinett Coats, Sable Raglans, very rich and elegant. GENT'S FINE PANTS, the newest styles, from $1.25 to $12. GENT'S VESTS, of Plush, Silk, Cashmere, Velvet, Cloth, Satin, &c. Boy's Fine Cloth Jackets, plain and fancy. Boys' and Youths' Raglans and Sacks. Boys' and Youths' Sacks and Raglans, Fur Trimmed.

Boys' and Youths' Pants and Vests, Neat styles, finely trimmed, White and colored Linen and Marseilles Shirts, Under Clothing of Wool, Silk and Cotton, Winter Gloves and Gauntlets, Scarfs, Mufflers, Shoulder Braces, Ties, Cravats, Suspenders, Shawls, Canes, Silk, and Gingham Umbrellas, Carpet Sacks, &c.

A large variety of PIECE GOODS, exclusively for Custom work, is kept in connection with the above, and it is believed that in style, quality and price, the whole stock is such a one, as is rarely found in one establishment.

☞Every Garment is warranted well made, and sold at low rates,

☞FOR CASH ONLY.☜

oct7—tf

DUFF'S MERCNTILE COLLEGE,

CORNER 3d & MARKET STS,

PITTSBURGH PA.

THIS oldest and most extensive and most perfectly organized COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the United States.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States,
Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS,
Hon. MOSES Hampton,
Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE,
Hon. CHARLES NAYLOR,
Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD,
P. DUFF, (author of Duff's System of Mercantile and Steamboat Book-keeping) President of the Faculty.
A. T. HOWDEN, Superintendent, with four associate teachers of Book-keeping.
J. S. DUNCAN, (author of Duncan's Penmanship) with an assistant, Professor of Business and Ornamental Penmanship.
N. B HATCH, Esq. Hon. J. M. KIRKPATRICK, Hon. Judge SHANNON, Lecturers on Commercial Law and Political Economy.
Rev. DAVID FERGUSON, Lecturer on Commercial Ethics.
J. MURPHY, Teacher of Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes.

The Students of this institution are instructed from a First Premium System of Book-keeping, and a 1st Premium System of Penmanship.

Thirteen First Premium Silver Medals and Diplomas

Have been awarded by different Fairs to Duff's unrivalled system of Book-keeping, and Duncan's elegant new system of business and ornamental penmanship.

Duff's system of Book-keeping, is found to contain nearly double the amount of practical business exercises given by any other Commercial College, and its superiority is attested by over 400 students, after from three to fifteen years successful practice in business, (circular p. 19) yet the process of teaching is so perfectly matured and simplified by near twenty years experience of the principal, that students usually graduate in half the time occupied by other Colleges, saving from $15 to $20 in board. No time is lost in experimenting upon New Systems of Teaching, or waiting for the teachers to write out manuscript exercises. Our course of study will hereafter have added to it—

JOINT STOCK AND PRIVATE BANKERS' BOOKS.—A complete sett of each is prepared upon the most approved forms of Eastern and Western Banks and Banks and Bankers. Also,

RAILROAD BOOKS, prepared from the actual use of the New York and Erie, and the Pennsylvania Railroad books.

No similar College in the Union exhibits such a list of successful students, (circular p 19,) either as Merchants, Book-keepers, or teachers of Book-keeping and writing.

Duff's Bookkeeping, Harper's new enlarged edition. Price $1.50, postage 20 cents.

Duff's Steamboat Bookkeeping. Price $1, postage 9 cents.

Duncan's Business and Ornamental Penmanship; crown quarto, $5, mailed post paid. An elegantly bound copy of this splendid work will be presented to every student who hereafter graduates in the institution. The above works for sale by the book-sellers.

Specimens of Mr. Duncan's penmanship, and the new College Circular, just issued, mailed free ☞Address all letters to the Principal.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. D. & W. Stanton is this day dissolved by mutual consent Persons having unsettled accounts are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

DAVID STANTON, M. D.
WILLIAM STANTON, M. D.
Oct. 1, 1857.

Dr. D. Stanton will still continue in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Office at the old stand, second story of McCleery's building.—Residence at the lower end of Main street.

New Brighton, Oct. 7.

Flour and Feed For Sale.

THE best quality of Flour, by the barrel and otherwise, and Feed of all kinds, constantly on hand, and for sale upon moderate terms, at the Industry Mills. F. W. WALKER.
Industry Sept. 29—6m

Notice to Farmers—20 Improved Rail road Power Threshers, with vibrating separators, warranted in every respect, for sale by
aug26 JAMES WARDROP, 47 Fifth st.

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, at
(may6,'57.) YOUNG'S.

"NO UCH WORD AS FAIL."

A RESISTLESS REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

CIRCULAR TO THE SICK.

The first hospital surgeons and medical publicists of Europe, admit the unparalleled anti-inflammatory and healing properties of this Ointment; governments sanction its use in their naval and military services; and the masses in this country and throughout the world repose the utmost confidence in its curative properties. It penetrates the sources of inflammation and corruption which underlie the external evidences of disease, and neutralise the fiery elements which feed and exasperate the malady.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS,

These are among the most terrible and agonizing diseases of the muscles, the fleshy fibre and the skin; yet in their worst forms, and when seemingly incurable, they invariably disappear under a persevering application of this soothing, healing, antipote to pain and inflammation.

SALT RHEUM, FEVER SORES, STIFF JOINTS.

In cases of Salt Rheum, where medical waters, lotions, and every recipe of the pharmacopia have proved useless, the Ointment will accomplish a thorough cure. Fever Sores heal quickly under its influence, and its relaxing effect upon contracted sinews is truly wonderful.

DISCHARGING ULCERS.

A most remarkable and happy change is produced in the appearance of malignant ulcers after a few applications of this Ointment.—The surrounding redness vanishes, and granules of healthy flesh begin to take the place of the discharged matter. This process goes on more or less rapidly, until the orifice is filled up with sound material, and the ulcer radically cured.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

The young are the most frequent sufferers from external injuries, and therefore every mother should have this healing preparation constantly at hand. It is an absolute specific for sore breasts, and quickly removes the encrusted sores which sometimes disfigure the heads and faces of children.

SIGNIFICANT FACTS

☞This Ointment is universally used on board the Atlantic and Pacific whaling fleet as a cure for scorbutic affections and as the best possible remedy for wounds and bruises. Large supplies of it have recently been ordered by the Sultan of Turkey for hospital purposes.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions	Lumbago	Sore Legs
Burns	Mercurial	Sore Breasts
Chap'd Hands	Eruptions	Sore Heads
Chilblains	Piles	Sore Throats
Fistulas	Rheumatism	Sores of all
Gout	Salt Rheum	kinds
	Skin Diseases	Sprains
Swell'd Glands	Stiff Joints	Scalds
Ulcers	Venereal Sores	Wounds of all kinds.

☞Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway 80 Maiden Lane, New York and 244 Strand London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, and the civilized world, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each. Dr O Cunningham, Beaver, is an authorized Agent for the sale of these medicines.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

February 25 1857

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,
DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND
FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon disordered

STOMACH AND LIVER.

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, [illegible] truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raised up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE!—Whoever expects to find in this abeverage will be disappointed, but to the sick weak and low spirited, it will prove a greatful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION.—The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5-00, sold by the proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co. Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy as they are sure to bring on Miscarrige, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue in Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package. Price, in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.

Sole Agent for this country.

JOB MOSES,
Late I. C. BALDWIN & Co.,
Rochester, N.Y.

N. B. $1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to [illegible] of the Pills by return mail. For sale by C. H. KAISER, Rochester, Pa.

Wholesale Agents FLEMING BROTHER. Pittsburgh Pa. Dec. 12

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Crosser, deceased, late of Brighton township, Beaver county, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

RACHEL CROSS, Exec'x.
Nov. 18, 1857. DAVID CROSS, Exec'r.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife, Martha W. Saitger, left my bed and board, without any provocation, on the 9th of November, 1857, this is to warn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts contracted by her.

Beaver, Nov. 16, '57. SIMON SNITGER.

NEW FALL AND

WINTER GOODS,

M'CONNELL & BENTEL'S,

FREEDOM, PENN'A.

Are now opening a new and splendid

Stock of Dry Goods,

READY MADE CLOTHING,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS and CAPS,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES—a full assortment always on hand.

We invite all to call and see for themselves, as we charge nothing for showing goods.

☞All kinds of country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

M'CONNEL & BENTEL.

Freedom, Oct. 14, '57.

FARMS FOR SALE,

NEAR A RAILROAD DEPOT.

TWO good Farms, close to Industry Depot on Cleve. & Pitts. Railroad, about 150 acres, and 175 acres, a large portion cleared. They have on them a large number of fine fruit trees—Peach, Plum, Appie, &c., and will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Apply to J. S. WELLS.
Oct. 7. Industry, Pa.

JOHN E. GIBSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

(OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE, BEAVER, PA.)

☞A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. (sep23)

TO THE AFFLICTED.

If you want Patent medicines or any other kind of medicines call at Young's, and buy them cheap and pure. may6,'57.

CALUMNY.

BY MRS. FRANCES S. OSGOOD.

A whisper woke the air,
A soft, light tone, and low,
Yet barbed with shame and woe.
Ah! might it only perish there,
Nor farther go!

But no! a quick-and eager ear
Caught up the little, meaning sound:
Another voice has breathed it clear;
And so it wandered round
From ear to lip, from lip to ear,
Until it reached a gentle heart,
That throbbed from all the world apart,
And that—it broke!

It was the only *heart* it found—
The only heart 'twas meant to find,
When first its accents woke
It reached that gentle heart at last,
And that—it broke!

Low as it seemed to other ears
It came a thunder-crash to *hers*—
That fragile girl, so fair and gay.
'Tis said, a lonely humming-bird,
That dreaming in a lily lay,
Was killed but by the gun's *report*
Some idle boy had fired in sport;
So exquisitely frail its frame,
The very *sound* a death-blow came—
And thus her heart—unused to shame—
Shrined in *its* lily, too—
(For who the maid that knew
But owned the delicate, flower-like grace
Of her young form and face!)
Her light and happy heart, that beat
With love and hope so fast and sweet,
When first that cruel word it heard,
It fluttered like a frightened bird—
Then shut his wings, and sighed,
And with a silent shudder died!

THE CITY BANKS VIOLATING THE LAW.

We have frequently spoken of the disreputable conduct of some of the Philadelphia Banks; but we must confess we were more than astonished to observe the following notice of a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday, viz:

"The writer, having *notes* to take up at three of the most prominent Banks, has offered them 'currency,' (meaning country notes,) but they refused it, stating that the notes would have to go to protest if not taken up with bankable funds. Now, as the above Banks have accepted the 'Relief act,' the writer wishes information whether the Banks are in the habit of exchanging 'bills receivable,' and then informing the parties that they are only left with them for *collection*, thereby evading the law."

Yes, reader, such is the conduct of these city Banks. We have been credibly informed that these Banks exchange their bills receivable, and thus evade the law. For example—if A owes the Mechanic's Bank $1,000, that bank transfers the note thus held to the Girard Bank, and the latter B'k gives A notice that a note is left with them for collection, which must be paid in gold or silver, or its equivalent, otherwise it will be protested: and the Girard Bank plays the same game in return. In this way these institutions violate the following section of the Relief Law, passed at the extra session of the Legislature:

"SECTION 3. That the said Banks are hereby required, until the second Monday of April aforesaid, to receive at par, in payment of all debts due, or to become due to them respectively, the notes of all solvent Banks of the Commonwealth which paid specie for all their liabilities on and immediately prior to the first day of September last, and which shall continue solvent; and the said Banks are also hereby authorized to pay out, in all their business transactions and discounts, the said notes, so long as the Banks issuing the same shall remain solvent."

We hope the Legislature will take this matter in hand immediately after its meeting in January next. If these Banks can thus openly violate the law by a mere quibble or evasion, let the public know the fact and act accordingly. No person worked harder than we did ourselves for the passage of some kind of Relief Law, in order to protect the business community from utter ruin, but if these institutions are determined to ruin the business community by their *shaving process*, give them to understand at once that they must obey the laws at all hazards.

We must confess, candidly, that we have always favored Banking institutions, but the conduct of these monster corporations in the Atlantic cities, is so disreputable, that we feel almost induced to turn radically anti-Bank; at any rate, we shall advocate the interests of the business community, and oppose all corporations that attempt to oppress the business classes. The people have sent men fresh from their ranks to the Legislature, and we hope they will act *graph*.

☞ THE Washington correspondent of *The South* says:

"It was a spectacle, as it struck your correspondent, more curious than agreeable the administration of the oath of office to the distinguished Carolinian by that hoary-headed traitor, Giddings of Ohio who as the oldest member of the House, performed this office for the speaker. The yellow-hided old abolitionist, with his vulgar, sentual face and his broad haunches, looked lustier than ever and likely to last the session through without any more dramatic swoonings on the floor, unless some one should undertake to *Sumnerize* the old wretch."

LYNCH LAW IN IOWA.—The Regulators have again gone to work in Cedar county. It appears that their vigorous action of a few months ago has by no means stopped the horse stealing in that county. Recently the Regulators have been working secretly for the capture of one or two noted horse-thieves and counterfeiters, of which Hiram Roberts was the most prominent.—On the 4th inst., Roberts was captured and executed by the regulators, on the road between Walnut and Red Oak Groves. The body was allowed to hang two days.

☞ The State Bank of Ohio has resolved to keep, hereafter, 30 per cent. of its liabilities on hand in coin, instead of, as heretofore, 20 per cent. in coin and 10 per cent. in New York exchange.

The tobacco chewer is said to be like a goose in a Dutch oven—always on the spit.

Just Received

A large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR & SHOP STOVES,

Of various designs and sizes, which for cheapness, durability and neatness, can not be excelled in this or any other place.

☞ Call and examine them at the Stove, Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Wareroom of

A. BESTWICK.

New Brighton, Sept. 7, 1857.

CABINET WAREROOM.

THE subscriber having taken possession of the shop lately occupied by David Johnston, dec'd., would respectfully announce to the citizens of Beaver, and vicinity, that he is prepared to make to order all articles in his line, at short notice, and upon reasonable terms. A general assortment of Furniture—such as Bureaus, Bedsteads, card, center, dining and breakfast Tables, Stands, &c., constantly kept on hand, which, for quality and workmanship, will compare favorably with those manufactured in any other establishment in the county.

Coffins made to order, at all hours, and a Hearse in constant readiness.

☞ Shop on Main street, one door west of Argus' office. SOCRATES SMALL.

Beaver, Sept. 2d, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Charles Lukens, W. W. Lysle and Horace Beeson, doing business under the firm of Charles Lukens & Co. was dissolved on the 21st of September 1857. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of Lukens & Beeson, who are duly authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

C. LUKENS,
W. W. LISLE,
HORACE BEESON.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having made sale of his Foundery in Bridgewater, and being desirous of closing up his business without delay, would respectfully request all knowing themselves indebted by note or book account to call and settle up their accounts, and by so doing will save cost.

My books and notes will be found at my residence in Beaver, and in my absence from home, at the office of J. Monroe, Esq.

L. WHITSELL.

Sept. 9, '57.

N.B. I wish to be understood that unless the above notice is attended to a legal course will be pursued.

THE GREAT

AMERICAN CORN SHELLER.

Now on Exhibition at

NO. 65 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Warranted to shell 20 BUSHELS PER HOUR, in the hands of one man. This machine is certainly the invention of the age, combining everything that is useful with the durable and efficient.

We respectfully invite the Farmer, Mechanic and Capitalist to a thorough trial of this machine. ☞ CALL AND SEE. ☜

☞ State and County Rights for sale by the Agent. J. O S. GOLDEN.

Sept. 9, 1857.

M. B WELSH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(District Attorney,)

Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa.

July 15 1857, 1y.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS

AT C. HANSON LOVE'S

ORIGINAL SIGN OF THE 'BEE HIVE,'

No. 74 Market st., between 4th & Diamond,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Eastern Cities, having purchased the LARGEST and most COMPLETE assortment of Dress Goods, Shawls, Talmas, Cloaks, scarfs, House Furnishing Goods, Mourning Goods, Needle Work, Hosiery, Ribbons, and a full assortment of all kinds of Domestic an every other article usually kept in a first class Dry Goods House. As many of the above articles were brought of the Importers, and at the large

Auction sales during last Week,

We are enabled to offer a good many articles at LESS than the Cost of IMPORTATION.

We would be pleased to have the PLEASURE of SHOWING OUR STOCK to CUSTOMERS, and the public generally, as we think it would be to the advantage of all to call and EXAMINE FOR THEMSELVES before purchasing elsewhere.

C HANSON LOVE.

(Formerly Young, Stevenson & Love, and Love Brothers,) No. 74 Market street, between Fourth and the Diamond, Pitts. Sept. 18, '57.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to me for *medical services*, of longer standing than one year, will please call and settle the same, either by *payment or promissory note*, on or before the first day of January next after which I will submit all my old unsettled accounts into the hands of an agent for collection.

J. E JACKSON.

Fallston, Nov. 16. 1857.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Mrs. Jane Clark, dec'd, late of Marion township, Beaver co. are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to the subscriber, in said township, properly authenticated for settlement. E. W. BARRIS, Executor.

Nov. 25, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Wm Robinson, late of Brighton township, Beaver county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber in said township. ELIZABETH LOGAN,

Nov. 25, 1857. Administratrix.

WILSON, CHILDS & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign & Domestic

DRY GOODS

No. 45, Wood Street, opposite St. Charles Hotel,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

ARE now receiving and will be ready to exhibit to the trade by the 10th of September, a very large and attractive stock of

Fall Dry Goods and Notions,

to which the attention of Merchants throughout the West is respectfully solicited.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 25, 1857.

BONNETS & RIBBONS.—We are receiving fresh supplies every week throughout the season, of the most fashionable styles.

June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

GLOVE leather patent tip Boots for Ladies at the Shoe store of

BARNES & NICHOLSON,
Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

CASH paid for Butter and Eggs, by

A. S. HARVEY,

July 15 '57 No. 3. Stewart's Row.

FAST Colored Lawns, from 6¼ cents up.
White Brilliants, from 10 cts up.
Figured do from 12½ cents up.
Embroideries, and all kinds of white goods at greatly reduced prices, for 30 days, at

July 22, '57. TAYLOR'S.

SILKS.—The largest and most beautiful stock of plain and figured Silks ever offered in this county, may be found at TAYLOR'S.

may 6

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, at

(may6,'57.) YOUNG'S.

THOS. KENNEDY, JR.,.....JOHN T. SHANE.

THOMAS KENNEDY, JR., & CO

Corner of Wood and 4th sts,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

LOOKING GLASSES,

AND FANCY GOODS.

Our stock of Imported and Domestic

Fancy and Variety Goods,

Including

PRINTS,
COMBS,
CLOCKS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
SILK and COTTON
HANDKERCH'FS,
THREADS,
BUTTONS,
PORTMONNAIES,

And all articles in our line, is now large and varied. Additions are constantly being made direct from the Eastern manufacturers and Importers.

☞ We earnestly solicit the attention of our former customers and buyers generally.

Pittsburgh Sept. 9, 1857.

HALL & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN HALL.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hat and Cap Manufacturers,

And Dealers in Furs, Trimmings, &c.

NO. 89 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Beaver, Nutria, Silk and Cassimere Hats of the latest styles; Soft Fur and Wool Hats of every quality and fashion. Silk and Mohair, Plush, Cloth and Oil and Silk Caps. A full assortment of Children's Fancy Caps; also Beaver and Felt Hats.

Ladies Furs of every style and quality.

☞ Single Hats and Caps of every style required made to order with care and dispatch.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 30.

BEAVER MACHINE WORK.

Childs, M'Connell and Darraghs,

FOUNDERS

AND

STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS

Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.

WE respectfully call attention to the inducements offered for purchasing Engines and Machinery mentioned below. We have purchased the right to make and sell the

PATENT OSCILLATING ENGINE

of Messrs. Cridge & Wadsworth, and are now engaged in the manufacture of them at the lowest possible rates, which is about twenty five per cent lower than the Slide Valve Engine—Their simplicity and durability, combined with their cheapness, and almost utter impossibility to get out of order, renders them the most desirable Engine to have.

The following is a list of the different kinds of Machinery which we have made. Persons wishing to procure anything of the kind, will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Double Slide Valve Reciprocating Engines, the same as manufactured at Salem, Ohio; Oscillating Engines, Cridge & Wadsworth's Patent; Tub and Bucket Machinery; Flour Barrel and Nail Keg Machinery; Planing Machines; Cylinder or Barrel Saws; Fire Brick and Clay Rollers; Starch Rollers, Pipes and Castings for extracting Oil from Cannel Coal; Flouring Mill Gearing; Pullies and Shafting; Muley, Sash, and Circular Saw Mills; Lath Machinery, &c, besides numerous other Machines which it is not necessary to enumerate.

We might add a long list of certificates, but deem any but the following unnecessary.

ECONOMY, December 24th, 1856.

MESSRS. CRIDGE, WADSWORTH & Co, Gentlemen:—We hereby certify that we have had one of your Oscillating Engines in use for nearly four months, and that it gives satisfaction in every respect. Its principal advantages over the common Engine are—

1st. Its simplicity, and the consequent facility to keep it in good order.

2d. It takes up much less room.

3d. It requires less pressure of steam to do the same amount of work; and is, therefore, worked with less danger and less fuel.

Respectfully yours,

R. L. BAKER
JACOB HENRICI,
Trustees

Our facilities for shipping to any point whatever, by Rail Road, Canal, or on the Ohio River, is as good as at any other point. Our Works are situated in Fallston, Pa. on the west Bank of the Beaver River, opposite N. Brighton, and only one hour's ride by rail from Pittsburgh. July 1, 1857.

DENTAL SURGERY.

J MURRAY would announce to the public that he has, at considerable cost, procured the latest improvements in the profession, and is now prepared to accommodate every variety of public taste.

1st. Single gum-teeth, on gold or silver plate

2d. Block-teeth, on gold plate, presenting a continuous gum.

3d, Indestructible teeth on Gutta Percha base.

As this last is a new mode of inserting teeth, should it fail to render satisfaction after a fair trial, I will replace the work with gold or silver.

Office and residence on Market Street, opposite the Market House, Bridgewater.

Bridgewater Jan 6, 1858

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to the Firm of Young & Thomas and late Wm. Thomas that they are requested to call at the store of P. B. Young, with whom I have left my Books, and make settlements of their accounts, up to the 20th of November, after which date, all amounts remaining unsettled, will be left with J. G. Bliss Esq for settlement.

Beaver Oct. 12 '57. WILLIAM THOMAS.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

Just Received

AND FOR SALE LOW, BY

P. B. YOUNG,

At his old Stand, Corner of 3d and Elk sts,

BEAVER, PA.

THE following Patent medicines can always be had at Young's New Drug Store:

Keyser's Cough Syrup, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Sanford's Invigorator, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Radway's Resolvent, Relief and Pills, Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Wood's Hair Restorative, Prof. De Grath's Oil, Tobias' Liniment, Prof. Reed's Magnetic Oil, M'Lane's Vermifuge and Pills, Fahnestock's Vermifuge and Cough Balsam. Darley's American Heave Remedy, Seller's Cough Syrup and Vermifuge, Kennedy's Discovery, Swaim's Panacea, Myers' Extract of Rock Rose, Sine's Balsam Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoar Hound, Sine's Dysentary Compound, Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Godfrey's Cordial, Harlem Oil, Petroleum, Boush's Worm Confections, Merchant's Gargling Oil, Jayne's Carminitive, Trask's magnetic Ointment, Nerve and Bone Liniment, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Thompson's and Cook's Eye Water, Kaiser & Bros. Arnica Ointment, and many others too numerous to mention, always on hand.

PERFUMERY and Flavoring Extracts can always be found at P. B. YOUNG'S.

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *pill*, but not easy to make the best of all *pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These *pills* produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, for any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases in it is known that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use.

When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, &c., and for CHILDREN it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the same article is sold by—

AGENTS—Young, & Thomas Beaver, Dr. Smith Bridgewater; C. L Kaiser, Rochester, Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; John Black Darling on, and by all merchants everywhere. Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver.

WHY DO YOU SUFFER?

Use Kaiser's

CELEBRATED GERMAN ARNICA

OINTMENT

A never failing remedy for Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, sprains, pains, bruises, pain in the back, stiffness or numbness of the limbs, or weakness in the joints, swellings, sore throat, burns, scalds, cuts, old sores, frosted feet, leucrialic affections, &c., and in fact for all diseases which require an external application; as such it has no equal. The numerous remarkable cures effected by the use of the German Arnica Ointment, and the large and constantly increasing demand for the same, has led the Proprietors to bring this invaluable remedy before the public, and take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted.

Wm. Plate, of Bridgewater, Pa., writes to us: I have used Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment for a very severe bruise, and it has effected an immediate cure; therefore, I feel it my duty to recommend this Ointment to all similarly afflicted. WM. PLATE,

Bridgewater May 9th '57. Watchmaker

I have used Charles L. Kaiser & Bro's Arnica Ointment, and believe it the best curative for a burn I have ever tried. S. H. DARRAGH.

Sharon, May 1st, 1857.

Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail by C. L. Kaiser & Bro., Druggists, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., Proprietors.

Agents for Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Clarke's Female Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Jayne's Family Medicines, and all other Patent Medicines of the day. June 3 1857

Just Received

At the Rochester Drug Store, Sign of the Golden Mortar.

10,000 Havanna Segars, different kinds.
6 doz Balm of Thousand flowers.
6 " moon fun.
1 gross Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.
5 " M'Lanes Pills and Vermifuge.
Dr. A. Jaynes Family medicines.
10 doz. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
2 casks Catawba Wine and Brandy.
6 doz. Bowman's Vegetable Compound.
6 gross Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
Shoulder Braces of all descriptions.
1 gross Radway's Remedies.
1 " Perry Davis' Painkiller.

For sale low by

C. L. KAISER & BRO.

Proprietors of Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment.

CHAMBERLIN & CUTHBERTSON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office on Broadway, 3d door below Merrick House New Brighton. apr19

Notice to Farmers—20 Improved Railroad Power Threshers, with vibrating separators, warranted in every respect, for sale by aug26 JAMES WARDROP, 47 Fifth st.

Flour and Feed For Sale.

THE best quality of Flour, by the barrel and otherwise, and Feed of all kinds, constantly on hand, and for sale upon moderate terms; at the Industry Mills. F. W. WALKER.

Industry Sept. 23—6m

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of Biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and bloches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers,

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure he most desperate ase of rheumatism.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

A benifit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day—In April 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a desease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys, &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years dessert spoonfull. Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,
No 120, Warren St. Roxbury, Mass.
PRICE $1.

☞ T. W Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, Gen'ls for Pa. For sale by WP Phillips, Freedom; C L Kaiser, Rochester; and Dr. S Smith, Bridgewater; General wholesale agents Western Pa., Geo. H. Keyser, 146 Wood St. Pittsburgh, J. P. Flemming Federal St. Allegheny City, Mackay & Young, Beaver.

TO CASH BUYERS,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE season has arrived when our stock of Summer Goods *must* and *will be sold*. Cold weather in the early part of the season has left us with a stock of Summer goods, by far too large for this advanced time of Summer, and as we are determined to carry over *no goods* to another summer—thereby losing the use of our money for nearly a year—we will for Thirty days to come, sell at EASTERN COST, our stock of

Lawns, Mantillas, Fancy Silks,
Brilliants, Shawls, French Collars,
Challies, Bonnets, Mohair mitts,
Debeges, Ribbons, Parasols,

and variety goods generally.

As a further inducement to purchasers, we will also sell at a *reduction* our stock of Domestic and Staple goods—such as Calicoes, Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Table Linens, and all goods usually kept in a dry goods store. As we are determined to close out our stock—*particularly light goods*—some good bargains may be expected.

T. M. TAYLOR,
July 22, '57. Rochester on the hill.

T. J. CHANDLER.....M. E. GILLESPIE

A CARD.

I have this day associated with me in the practice of Dental Surgery, Dr. M. E. Gillespie, (late of Crestline, Ohio,) under the name of Chandler & Gillespie, where we are prepared to perform all the operations of the profession, in the most approved manner. Teeth from one to full sets inserted in gold or silver plate.—Also full or partial setts on gutta percha vase.

We are also prepared to insert teeth in entire porcelain base, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious, in beauty and cleanliness. we invite attention to our specimens.

All those indebted to me by note or book account, will please call and settle, as I am anxious to close my old books. T. J. CHANDLER.

Rochester, Aug. 5, 1856—6 m.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

JOHN M'CUNE still continues the manufacture of every kind of plain and ornamental Chairs. Call and examine my stock. Shop opposite Hugh Anderson's Grocery, on 3d street The stock is lower than ever before offered in this market. Old Chairs painted or grained, and made to look as well as new.

Beaver, Dec. 13, 1854.

Low by the Piece.

100 pieces bleached muslins, assorted.
6 bales brown do do
200 pieces Cochoco and other prints.
50 pieces Lancaster ginghams.

June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

FRENCH leather Boots for Ladies and Misses, a new style for winter, made to order, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,

dec10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

CORN CULTIVATORS—40 Expanding Cultivators, adapted to potato and corn crops, for sale by J. WARDROP,

je10. 5th street

JOSEPH H. WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in the Lawrence house, on the North side of the Diamond, Beaver, Pa. Jan 7 1857

OHN M. LUKENS, C. P. LUKENS, W. LUKENS.

LUKENS & SONS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants

Rochester, Pa Agents for steamer Michigan No. 2, between Pittsburgh and Beaver. ap2

NOTICE TO GARDENERS—300 N. Jersey bushel baskets; 10 doz Potato hooks; 12 doz Potato digging forks, for sale by

aug26 JAMES WARDROP.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

If you want Patent medicines or any other kind of medicines, call at Young's, and buy them fresh and pure. may6,'57.

Glad News.

FULL OF HOPE TO THE AFFLICTED AND SUFFERING!

Many of the thousand portals of Death may be closed, and life made happier, and more comfortable to thousands who are now in danger. Doubtless this world contains many a balm to soothe its physical woes and cure its diseases. Among those in prominent rank, stands

BOWMAN'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A SAFE and speedy cure for Consumption, not only in those milder forms of Throat and Lung Diseases, such as colds, coughs, quinsey, difficulty of breathing, bronchitis, Ministers' sore throat, weakness of the chest, asthma, inward ulcer, spitting of blood, influenza, croup, whooping-cough, pain in the breast and side, hoarseness, catarrh and catarrhal affections, inflammation of the lungs, bleeding of the lungs, and such like. But its superior excellence is seen and tested in the more advanced affections of the lungs. For the truth of the above statement and the efficiency of the preparations as an antidote, we refer the public to the following testimonials:

Language is scarcely strong enough to tell the great power of this

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

The doubting may try and be convinced.

The Proprietors point to the following bona fide certificates with confidence on the community; they are but samples of the many hundreds of testimonials in our possession:

Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1856.—Last spring, while in Pittsburgh, I had a bad cold and cough, which troubled me much, and a friend of mine gave me a bottle of Bowman's Vegetable Compound for diseases of the throat and lungs, which I commenced taking, and found relief almost immediately. I had taken many things for cough and hoarseness, but never got anything to help me as it has done. I believe it to be the best antidote for coughs and hoarseness that is out, and cheerfully recommend it to the public. THOS. H. STOCKTON.

Pastor 1st Prot. Meth. Church.

From Judge Vanhorn, of the District Court at Cincinnatia.

Cincinnati, May 4, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for bronchitis and cough, and believe it to be the best medicine out for those diseases, and the only one I ever got to give me any permanent relief. It will cure. I recommend it to the public as an honest and efficient medicine, and will perform what it is published to do. W. VANHORN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound in my family, for coughs, colds and Ministers' sore throat and believe it to be the best thing that I ever got for those complaints, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.

REV. J. GASTON.

Pastor of the Clinton st. M. E. Church.

June 10, 1855. Cincinnati.

Here is one from the old pioneer Methodist preacher of Ohio, Rev. J. B. Finley.

I believe Bowman's Vegetable Compound to be the best remedy for Diseased Throat and Lungs, of the day. I have tested it, and found it to be the best of all the popular remedies I ever tried, and I have tried very many. I recommend it to the public. Try it and you will be convinced of its superiority.

Cincinnati July 1856. Rev. J. B. FINLEY

Hear what the celebrated Dr. Peck says:

New York, May 12, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for coughs and hoarseness in speaking; and believe it to be the best preparation for Throat and Lung complaints I ever got; and I recommend it to the public speaker and singer, as well as those afflicted with Lung diseases. J. T. PECK.

Hear what Dr. Benson, of Cincinnati, says: [Extract from a letter.]

"Bowman's Vegetable Compound contains a virtue which is not possessed by any other popular medicine in my knowledge. It does not only smoothe the disease over, giving it only temporary relief (like most of patent medicines,) but it commences at the root of the disease, and performs a perfect cure.

G. W. BENSON, M. D.

Our space will not permit us to publish any certificates in full, but we would refer to the following persons, whose letters are in our possession, certifying to its worth:

Rev. Bishop Morris	Cincinnati,
Rev. Robert Walker	do
Rev. Joel White	Economy,
Rev. John Powell	Portsmouth,
John L. M'Junkin	Butler,
Henry L. Griffith, Esq.	Pittsburgh,
B. B. Baker	Wheeling,
Capt. E. Gordon	Pittsburgh,
John T. M'Combs	do
Mrs. Mary Morrow	N. Brighton,
Mrs. M. Evans	do
Robert Greenlee	Beaver,
Isaac Sutherland	Vanport,
Mrs. S. A. Gettys	Freedom,
Silas Roberts,	Meadville,
Henry Smith	New Castle,
Mrs. Sarah Lowry	Lawrence co.
Joseph P. Brown	do
Martha A. Wilson	New Castle,
Ex-Gov. W. F. Johnston	Pittsburgh,
T. C. Cunningham	Allegheny,
Isaac Whitesides	do
D. Maratta	Bridgewater,
Rev. Wm. Smith	Louisville,
Judge Keys	Cincinnati,
Capt. Geo. Kennedy	Wellsville,
James Wilkins	Alleghany,
J. P. O'Neil	Steubenville,
Rev. Henry Cline	Venango co.
Dr. James Parsons	Louisville,
Rev. John Watkins	Maysville,
Capt. Jacob Poe	Georgetown,
James L. Dodds	Butler, co.
Ex-Gov. Wm. Bigler	Penn'a,
Rev. G. Sechon	Louisville.

Bowman's Vegetable Compound sold by Druggists at $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

C. L. Keyser is our agent at Rochester, Beaver county, Pa. Retail merchants can be supplied at our wholesale prices, by C. L. Kaiser. Also H. T. & J. Reeves, New Brighton. Direct all orders for medicine to D. H. M. Bowman & Co., New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., sole Proprietors. Agents wanted in every village in the United States and Canadas. Apply by letter or otherwise to the proprietors.

Nov. 19, 1856.

LIME! LIME!

To the Public.

THE undersigned having finished two LIME KILNS, on the farm formerly belonging to Samuel Johnston, Vanport, would respectfully inform the Public, that he is prepared to furnish almost any quantity wanted at the shortest notice. The Lime is of the best quality, and nearly three-fourths of a mile nigher Beaver than ano other in the vicinity. J. J. POWER

Refer to Hugh Anderson, Beaver; D S Ranger, Bridgewater; or John Stiles, Rochester.

☞ Address, Rochester, Pa. Apr 29,'57.

Seminary Lesson.

QUESTION. How many Ladies are there in the Female Seminary in Beaver? ANSWER. One Hundred.

QUESTION. Would it be a desirable location for an Oculist or Eye Doctor? Ans. No, sir.

QUESTION. Why not? Ans. Because the Ladies all wear fine Ear Drops, which they get cheap at the establishment of WM. PLATE, in Bridgewater. He also deals largely in Finger Rings, Pins, Gold and Silver Watches, all cheap, very cheap, for Cash. July 22, '57.

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE subscriber, having purchased and fitted up that well known property at the Northwest corner of the Public Square, in Beaver, adjoining the residence of Judge Agnew, is now prepared to accommodate the public, where he will use every exertion to please and make comfortable, all who may call on him.

Beaver, May 6, '57. WM. A. LAIRD.

A NEW STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

JUST received at the corner of Market and Bridge streets, Bridgewater, Pa. I have just received and am now opening a very desirable stock of goods suitable for the present and coming season, to which I invite the attention of my old customers and the public in general to an examination, as I feel confident it will compare in quality and price to any other house in this vicinity.

DRESS GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

I would especially invite the ladies to call and examine my stock of silk, French merinoes, all wool delaines, cashmeres, coburgs, poplins, Persian cloths, Persian twills, ginghams, chambros, paper cambrics, cambric, jaconet, swiss and mull muslins, shawls, dress trimmings, lace fringes, bonnet ribbon, sleeves, collars, waist bands, hose &c. Also a large assortment of men and boys wear, consisting of black and colored French cloths, doe skins fancy, cassimeres, tweeds, cords, jeans, satin and fancy vestings, nett shirts and drawers, silk cravats, handkerchiefs, stocks, suspenders, comforts &c.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Colored, white and barred flannel, canton flannels, linseys, brown and bleached muslins, shirting checks, drilling, sanskeens, tickings &c. Hats and shoes for men, boys, ladies and children, for neatness and neatness cannot be surpassed. Also a large assortment of soft hats, cloth, plush and oil silk caps. Hardware, queensware, glass, nails and groceries, all of which will be sold